The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5901. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

The Latest News from the Fields of Battle.

Continued Fighting Near Mars le Tour on Thursday.

Detailed Account of Each Day's Fight Since Sunday.

The Ground Between Metz and Verdun a Scene of Carnage.

The Splendid Army of Frederick Charles Nearly Destroyed.

Bismarck's Regiment Annihilated.

Prince Albert of Prussia Reported Among the Killed.

Detailed Account of the Battle of Woerth.

Additional Notes of McMahon's Retreat by Edmond About.

The Pope's Effort for Peace—Correspondence with King William.

Execution of Nineteen Prussian Spies in Paris.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Correspondent "Viz" Missing—Gen. Trochu's Head-Quarters in Paris—Republicans of Spain Awaiting Their Opportunity—The Bank of Paris and the Spanish Loan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 19—8½ P. M.—Mr. VIZITELLI, one of our war correspondents, (whose letters are signed "Viz,") is missing. Great anxiety is felt about his fate. He came to Paris when the foreign correspondents cleared out of Metz a fortnight ago, and returned to the army on the 10th. He has not been heard from since. We have held a council of war of correspondents in relation to the affair of VIZITELLI, and judge it wise to try first to watch the prisoners who arrive from the front to-morrow.

Some curious developments have just been made with which an Englishman of high rank is mixed up. Gold has been spent in great profusion.

GEN. TROCHU'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

I have just heard that Gen. TROCHU, the new military Governor of Paris, has taken up his head-quarters at the Palace of the Elysée.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

A dispatch from your correspondent at Madrid, dated this morning, states that Gen. PRIM, Señor RIVERO and another member of the Ministry, are again in negotiation with the Republicans. The latter will have nothing to do with them, preferring to abide their chance. If the French Government said but the word, Spain would be Republican to-morrow.

THE SPANISH LOAN AND THE WAR.

The Bank of Paris has announced to the Spanish Government that they will not pay the installment of 125,000,000 of francs contracted for, and which, under the contract, they have a right to refuse in case of war.

R.

Trochu as Military Governor of Paris—Confidence in the Appointment—News from the Front—Why the London Times and Telegraph Oppose Napoleon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 18—4 P. M.—The nomination of Gen. TROCHU to be Military Governor of Paris, and the recall of the Garde Mobile to the capital, inspire great confidence among the people. It is regarded as a proof that the Army of Paris is able to repel any attack of the enemy, and rendering it certain that Paris will be well defended.

THE ARMIES FIGHTING STILL.

Fighting is still going on, but Marshal BAZAINE will only send a report when the result is certain. There is no confirmation of the rumor that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has been wounded.

ORLEANS DIPLOMACY.

I have just heard from a good source the original cause of the hostility of the London *Times* to the Emperor, and the sudden wheel around of the London *Daily Telegraph* in the same direction. Lady WALDEGRAVE, of Strawberry Hill, a great friend of the ORLEANS family, is showing great social attention to the London journalists, with a view to make partisans. Mr. DELANE, of the London *Times*, dines there three times a week, and has been the more easily won over by her Ladyship from the fact that he lost £20,000 in the time of the Hohenzollern affair by stock speculations for a rise, on the faith of an announcement of the settlement of the war question by M. OLLIVIER's organ, *Le Constitutionnel*. Among the recent conquests of the siren of Strawberry Hill are Mr. and Mrs. LEVY, of the *Daily Telegraph*. They receive the honor of an invitation to her Ladyship's dinners, and the allegiance of that journal was secured.

FORTUNE SMILING ON FRANCE.

The declarations of the Minister of War in the Chamber, this afternoon, created great exultation. Fortune at last seems to smile on the French arms.

R.

THE WEEK'S STRUGGLE

Continued Fighting on Thursday—Result of the Recent Movements—Berlin Dispatches—The Road Clear to Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 19—2½ P. M.—The following is the latest from the seat of war. There was fighting all day on Thursday near Mars le Tour. The latest French dispatches are full of expressions of confidence of victory.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Berlin this morning, which contains the following intelligence: The French Army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars le Tour. The main body has been forced back on Metz, and brought to a stand by the First and Second German Armies under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only Gen. TROCHU and some fragments of Marshal MCMAHON's corps to encounter on the way. He may leave CHARLES FREDERICK to watch Marshal BAZAINE. The decisive event impends. The ground between Metz and Verdun has been the scene of constant carnage since Sunday.

[It is quite evident from Marshal BAZINE's dispatch, dated at Verdun, that the above statement is a fiction from beginning to end.]

Wednesday's Combat—Official Report of Marshal Bazaine—The French Hold their Ground—Terrific Fighting—The Battle Lasts Until Nightfall.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The following official dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE has been made public:

VERDUN, Aug. 17—8 o'clock P. M.—This (Wednesday) morning the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES commenced a sharp attack on the right of our position. The cavalry division of Gen. FORTUN, and the Second Corps, under Gen. FROSSARD, made a firm resistance. The divisions of another corps, which were in echelon to the right and left of Rezonville, came up successively and went into the action, which lasted until nightfall. The enemy deployed considerable forces and made repeated efforts to resume the offensive, which were vigorously repulsed. A fresh *corps d'armée* endeavored to turn our left. We have everywhere held our positions, and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. Gen. BATTAILLE was wounded. In the heat of the action a regiment of Uhlans charged on the staff of BAZAINE, and twenty of the Marshal's escort were placed *hors de combat*. The Captain commanding the escort was killed. At 8 o'clock the enemy was driven back along his entire line. It is estimated that 120,000 Prussians were engaged.

Tuesday's Conflict—The French and German Statements—Conflicting Stories—Heavy Losses in Distinguished Generals—Prince Albert of Prussia Reported Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The following news is made public this morning:

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, Aug. 18—5 P. M.—In the encounter of the 16th inst. the corps of Gen. L'ADMIRAULT formed the extreme right of the army. A battalion of the Seventy-third Regiment of the line destroyed a Prussian regiment of lancers, and took its colors. There have been many brilliant cavalry charges, in one of which Gen. LE GRAND was killed at the head of his division. Gen. MONTAIGN is missing. The Prussian Gens. DOERING and WEDEL were killed, and Gens. GROONTER and VON RANCH were wounded. Prince ALBERT of Prussia, commanding the cavalry, was killed. The following morning we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy. On the morning of the 17th several combats with the rear guard took place near Gravalotte. The force of the enemy in the battle of the 16th may be approximately estimated at 150,000 men. We have not yet the exact figures of our losses.

[In a London dispatch, which is a copy of the above, it is stated that the report in reference to Prince ALBERT is not confirmed.]

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The *Staatsanzeiger*, of this city, has the following details of Gen. STEINMETZ's movements:

"The General succeeded in engaging the enemy while the latter was retreating from Metz in a southerly direction, and obliged him to pause near Arricark, where, approaching on the left bank of the river, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES overtook the French left on the 16th. The Prince had the Third Corps, which, although it had been engaged at Saarbrücken and Forbach, instantly attacked the enemy in company with Gen. STULPNAGEL's Fifth Division, and maintained its ground against a superior force for six hours, until the Hanover Corps, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Divisions, arrived on the scene. These six divisions under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES repulsed the Third, Fourth, Second and Ssixth Divisions of the French and the Imperial Guard. The Prussians took 2,000 prisoners, two eagles and seven guns, and constrained the enemy to a rapid movement from the banks of the Meuse to the fortified city of Metz."

Monday's Fight—The Particulars as Communicated by an Eye Witness—The Movements of Napoleon During the Affray.

The *Gaulois* says the following particulars have been communicated by an eye witness, belonging to a regiment of chasseurs:

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

The Emperor left Metz with the advance guard on Sunday last for Verdun. On that day there was a bloody and protracted engagement. The Prussian Army was repulsed by our troops, and lost from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Nearly all their cannon fell into our hands. The guns of Fort St. Quentin played an important part in this battle, and with terrible effect.

THE BATTLE.

On Monday, about 9 o'clock in the morning, a detachment of Chasseurs d'Afrique was sent to reconnoitre the woods in the neighborhood of Mars-la-Tour. They suddenly came upon three regiments of Prussian infantry and two batteries of artillery, which immediately opened fire. Col. GALIFET ordered his men to charge, but at that moment an order came from BAZAINE to fall back on the road and protect the passage of the Emperor, and the Chasseurs returned and encamped a little above Jarny. About 2 in the afternoon the Emperor, who intended to sleep at Conflans, passed over the road going in the direction of Verdun, as at Conflans several Uhlans had suddenly appeared, and shot over the road like a flash of lightning. Our cannon thundered all the evening from the direction of Etain, and the roar of the cannonade was still heard at 6 o'clock A. M. At about 7 o'clock thirty-five Uhlans passed the camp and disappeared in the woods, all traces of them being lost.

NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENTS.

On Tuesday the Emperor arrived at Verdun at noon, and left in a train at 2½. Two regiments of Chasseurs had been ordered from Chalon to watch the woods and guard the railroad track. The person who communicates these details belonged to this detachment. He met the train bearing the Emperor at Saint Menehould. With the Emperor were M. PIETRI and Prince MURAT. It was reported that the Prince Imperial and Prince NAPOLEON also accompanied him. The train consisted of only two third-class cars for the passengers, two for the horses, and three baggage vans. It reached Rheims in the evening. At Verdun we could hear the sound of the cannonade, coming from the direction of St. Michel. At St. Menehould it was reported that Bar-le-Duc had been occupied by the Prussians since 3 P. M.

Sunday's Battle—French Account—The Prussians Twice Repulsed—More About the Armistice Asked For—The Losses and the Forces Engaged.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Figaro*, today, has the following details of the battle of Longueville: The battle occurred at Borny, four kilometres from Metz, and not at Longueville, as has been stated. The battle occurred on Sunday. Half of our army, which was about 200,000 strong, were passing the Moselle, at that place, on one bridge.

THE PRUSSIAN ATTACK.

The Prussians made a mistake, and attacked about an hour too soon. The corps of Gens. L'ADMIRAULT and DECAEN were able to face the enemy in about half an hour from the time the first attack was made. The Prussians had evidently a plan of the fortifications of Metz, but which apparently did not contain any indication of Fort Quentin, for in trying to avoid Fort St. Julien they marched directly toward Fort St. Quentin, which when they came within easy range opened a very destructive fire on them. In their confusion, the Prussians retreated and came within range of the guns of Fort St. Julien, which also opened fire, increasing the loss of the enemy.

A SECOND REPULSE.

The Prussians then attacked another point of our position, which was defended by only one regiment of infantry and a masked battery of *mitrailleuses*. The latter immediately uncovered and made great havoc in the ranks of the Prussians. The firing ceased at 7½ in the evening, having lasted from 4 o'clock. We had about 1,000 killed and perhaps as many wounded.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

The Prussians sent a flag of truce, demanding an armistice, for the purpose of burying the dead. They admitted a loss of 8,000 killed. The armistice was refused.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

In this battle the First Corps of the Prussians was commanded by Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and the Seventh Corps by Count ZASTROW. They had 50,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry, and 96 guns.

A Report of the Situation from Within the Walls of Metz—Particulars of the Fighting on Sunday—After the Battle—Scenes and Incidents in the City.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A special correspondent writes from Metz on Monday as follows: Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up here, and all chance of sending letters gone, for we got nothing, even from Paris. But this morning I hear a post will start for the Capital and I take my chance of your getting what I am able to tell you from the inside of a town which is surrounded by armies, whether French or Prussian does not much matter so far as news is concerned.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday Marshal BAZAINE effected a grand reconnoisance with one division of LADMIRAULT's Corps. At 2 P. M. a battle commenced on the right at Borny. Until 4 it was of no great importance. Then the Fourth Army Corps forming the first line of battle, accomplished a maneuvre intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief that it was retreating. This was at 15¼ P. M. The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with supriing vigor. Then the Fourth Corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell at once on the enemy's flank while MACMAHON on the right attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack in the meantime had been developed in great force on the French centre. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole spectacle was like a review at Chalons. The Prussians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery, splendidly served as it was, had vainly attempted to shake.

THE MANNER OF FIGHTING.

The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry was relatively inferior to their artillery. The needle-gun is heavy, and appears to incommode them greatly when climbing a hight or moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers themselves were active. They fired, lying flat on the ground, seeking cover from every irregularity, but do not use their knapsacks as the French do, to make little ramparts in front of them and rests for their guns. It is true, as has been said of the other battles of Woerth and Forbach, that the Prussians fired with great deliberation, while the French rattled away as fast as they could discharge their Chassepots.

THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED.

The regiments most closely engaged were the Sixty-ninth, Ninety-ninth, Forty-fourth, Sixtieth, Third, Eightieth, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Eigthy-fifth of the Line; the Eleventh and Fifteenth Foot Chasseurs, and the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth batteries of the First Regiment of Artillery.

THE CASUALTIES.

Those which suffered most were the Forty-fourth and Ninetieth of the Line, and the Fifteenth Foot Chasseurs. The Forty-fourth especially was terribly shattered, while the Eighty-fifth, though in the thickest of the action lost but thirty-nine men killed and wounded. The Colonel of the Forty-fourth was killed. The Colonel of the Third Horse Chasseurs and Gens. DUPLESSES and CASTAMER were wounded. As it is impossible to leave the town, and this action was fought, or at any rate begun, at some distance outside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eye-witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are mostly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over. At the beginning I followed a troop of Hussars as far as permitted, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by the wall.

INCIDENTS.

A staff officer came to summon the Hussar regiment, with some officers, with whom I was seated in a cafe. In five minutes they ran off and halted at first on the hillock above mentioned. On a sudden signal they went tearing away to the front, and, in a moment more, the artillery on both sides had covered the valley of the river and the whole visible works in front, and the ground beyond with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do but return to town.

THE RESULTS.

By 8½ o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placarded in the streets saying, "Firing is nearly over. The Prussian lines extended three leagues. Ground gained in every directinn." It did not say by whom ground was gained. Officers who came back later from the field maintained that victory rested with the French; that the Prussians had been outgeneraled and lost heavily, while the French were comparatively little exposed. But a Prussian officer who had been taken prisoner and who came into my cape on parole with a French officer, told a different story. Said he, "You had better surrender at discretion; we are more than a hundred thousand strong. you will be crushed. As to the battle, you had your own way at first, for we believed we had only a division in front; but you know what the end was." It is difficult to question even officers closely, so keen are still the suspicions about spies; and to ask whether the French Army had suffered a defeat would be to expose myself to instant expulsion, or worse. Hence I can give you only such particulars as are collected in the ways I have mentioned. As a Frenchman, I believe in the success of the French arms; but I know not why the advanced columns have withdrawn again under the walls of the fortress.

AFFAIRS ON MONDAY.

This morning (Monday) there were reports of heavy artillery toward Thionville, but all is again quiet. We only know that Sunday's conflict was not decisive and that another battle is imminent. The troops are never at rest. Manœuvres in one direction or another are going on constantly. Orders have this moment been issued that no civilian shall leave the city on any pretext. Two shots from Fort St. Quentin have just demolished the head of the Thionville Railway bridge at Metz Station, I am told it was done to cut off a detachment of 500 Prussians encamped at Montiquy, who attempted to cross the Moselle, and were seen from the fort. Montiquy is two kilometres distant from Metz. At 7 o'clock this morning two Prussian cuirassiers entered that town. They were followed by four others, They were followed by four others, and breakfast was served to the whole six, which they paid for. They promenaded the town till 8 o'clock and withdrew not only unmolested by anybody but carrying off two prisoners, a St. Cyr pupil and one orderly. All this at a mile and a half from Metz, will give you a notion of the dash and boldness of the Prussian cavalry. Last night we thought we heard the Prussians shouting victory, notwithstanding the defeat we believe they suffered. But it seems some of their regiments sing hymns nightly with accompaniments from theis military bands—a custom they have preserved from the battle of Leuthen, where they advanced to the charge singing LUTHER's hymn. They follow it with hurrahs. We heard them distinctly. The Emperor and his staff, the Prince Imperial, and all are at Longeville. As I write, there passes a closed carriage escorted by a picquet of hussars in command of a Captain of the Staff. It contains a Prussian Envoy, reconducted to his own lines. Our officers say he brought a request for an armistice, and admitted that the Prussian losses were considerable, but he did not tell his errand to them nor to me.

Significant Admission of King William, if True—The Army of Charles Frederick Nearly Destroyed—The Siege of Strasbourg Reported Abandoned.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Gaulois* has a report that the British Ambassador here has received a dispatch from King WILLIAM, confessing that but little remains of the splendid army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES.

STRASBOURG.

Le Parlement asserts that the siege of Strasbourg has been abandoned, but the statement is not confirmed.

Napoleon—Interesting Account of His Movements—The Prince Imperial—Prussian Tactics to be Imitated.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Emperor is still at Rheims.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Figaro* makes the following report of the movements and doings of the Emperor:

THE TRIP TO CHALONS.

On Tuesday, the 16th, the Emperor, who had not yet heard of the battle of that day, received the Mayor and Sub-Prefect of Verdun, and spoke encouragingly to them. He was then accompanied by the Prince Imperial, but was almost without escort. He went to the railway station and demanded a train. The officers of the road could furnish only a third-class car, and the Emperor assured them that he would be satisfied with that. The Prince Imperial seemed to be greatly fatigued. A locomotive preceded the train to see that the road was clear. The next morning at daylight the Emperor reached Chalons.

ORDER ISSUED AT METZ.

While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed among the officers:

"The Prussians commence an action by putting forward a small force, but placing heavy batteries behind them in good positions. They then form a line of sharpshooters, who, under cover of woods, keep up a constant fire and gradually gain the flank of their enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near the hostile lines as possible unseen. Having given these details the Emperor concludes by directing the officers to imitate the tactics of the enemy."

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

From the Headquarters of the Crown Prince—How the Fight Was Won—McMahon's Defeat—The Fortifications of France Defective—How the Prussians Win Battles.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A special correspondent at head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia writes on the 12th inst.: "The more that we gather of the details of the battle of Woerth, the more clearly does it appear that there was no miracle about the affair—no sudden surprise to military critics, as though a new weapon had been discovered. From the villages in the rear of the field I gather far more of the French movements than could be learned from the prisoners or the villagers upon the field itself.

THE FRENCH OUT-MANEUVERED.

It would seem that the Imperial commanders in this quarter were altogether out-maneuvered by the Crown Prince, and that whatever the merits of the respective small-arm fire may have been, there was no comparing the tactics of the two armies. Some say even now that the Chassepot is a better rifle than the needle-gun. But be that as it may, the French allowed themselves to be so placed as to require no common degree of fighting to save them. First we hear of their blind confidence and of their cries, "à Berlin!" while they were really in desperate danger.

THE DEATH OF GEN. DOUAY.

Then came the news of the surprise at Weissenburg, and the death of Gen. DOUAY. He was posted in a corner of the French territory, with a mass of German troops collected on his flanks, and was much further from his supports than prudence warranted in the face of such an enemy. It can never be known whether the French commander would have extricated his men with less loss than they actually sustained, had he lived to direct them, for he fell by one of the first discharges of artillery. Thus was a step gained by the Germans.

MACMAHON'S MOVEMENTS.

They had gallantly stormed the position at Weissenburg, and had begun to shatter the enemy in detail. MACMAHON and DE FAILLY were now called on to act. The former marched against the Crown Prince with his whole corps d'arme, and, as was believed among the French soldiers, expected DE FAILLY to support his left in case of a check. Here, again, was the impetuous over-confidence which Frenchmen are apt to show. The second opportunity of meeting them in detail was given to the Germans, and a bloody battle was the result. The Prussians and Bavarians together far outumbered the corps of MCMAHON. We may take it that the Crown Prince had at least half as many again disposable troops on Aug. 6 as his opponents.

THE FORCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

I have heard twelve to seven, on good authority, mentioned as the odds in the fight at Woerth, and before MCMAHON had been long engaged he was sending an aid-de-camp after to beg heg help from FAILLY. The distance was not great to Bitche, and the messenger must have arrived in time to bring the needed help, if only everything had been ready. But here again over-confidence prevailed. One French corps was destroyed before the other came to its support.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

I have heard that on Sunday, that is on the day following the battle, a large force was in the rear of where MCMAHON had fought. People who saw it tell with wonder of the rush of the beaten army westward and the advance of angry and almost incredulous troops toward the front. It was too late to renew the battle; too late to save the fine regiments which lay strewn over the fields at Woerth. The more desperate the resistance, the more they had been slaughtered, and at the last there had been a sort of panic.

THE RETREAT.

Frenchmen are bad hands at retreating after a defeat. It seems certain that the fugitives from Woerth were in great disorder as they passed through villages ten miles in the rear. The corps of FAILLY could only have sacrificed themselves uselessly when once MCMAHON's corps had been demoralized, and to have fought a second battle of Woerth, would have been to play into the hands of the Crown Prince, who would have liked nothing better than to engage the whole French Army in detail, and beat them by degrees. We must remember, then, he is the better general who has the largest force present in the nick of time.

FRANCE NOT WELL FORTIFIED.

France is not properly fortified for a war with United Germany. These little places which hold a few hundred men and did well enough in old times are useless against modern artillery. There is, for instance, an ancient fortress among wood-covered hills, a quaint picturesque stronghold of Alsace called La Petite Pierre. Once it was much esteemed as a check to an invader coming through the Vosges, but now it is abandoned without firing a shot. The black and white colors of Prussia wave over the citadel, and a quantity of military stores have been captured therein. It was not ready for defense when the Prussians came. The outer and more important work was unfinished. Therefore La Petite Pierre was abandoned to the great relief of its inhabitants, who had feared destruction, and the Prussians quietly marched on. Now, if a strong fort, say an iron-clad tower, had been upon this hill of which I speak, the Crown Prince must have sent heavy guns against it. I do not say that any mere fort by a roadside would hinder the German invasion.

THE FORTRESS OF LA PETITE PIERRE.

But this little fortress of La Petite Pierre, among its wood-covered hills, illustrates two points of the Frenchmen's unreadiness for this strange upsetting of all their plans. First, the fort was old-fashioned and insufficient. Second, it was not equipped for defense. The movement of troops is incessant, though no one is told whither tuey are going, and with each advance the Prussians bring forward their field-post and their telegraph.

THE PRUSSIAN TACTICS.

A more perfect system of organization it is difficult to imagine. The columns of provisions creep like great serpents over the country. The active detachments of telegraph men push on with their light poles set up at intervals and their slowly decreasing coils of wire; and their field post office brings letters to the different divisions. From side to side for many a mile, the whole country is on the move. Now a regiment of cavalry goes by with infinite jingling of harness and clattering of hoofs. Now the bayonets of the infantry shine out among the trees, or there is an interminable train of guns dragged past. I fancy that the villagers are simply astounded at what they see, and think that all Germany is upon them. The soldiers laugh, and tell of the other two great armies which are invading France. The fatherland is quite safe. The war has scarcely troubled a single German village, not one on this part of the line, and rain as it may, the men are thoroughly cheerful.

M'MAHON'S RETREAT.

Another Letter From Edmond About—The Result of a False Alarm at Saverne—Scenes and Incidents.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—EDMUND ABOUT continues his description of the retreat of MCMAHON's Corps, in a letter from Saverne, dated Monday, Aug. 8, as follows:

"Yesterday, Sunday, the 7th of August, at 6 o'clock, upon I know not what false alarm, perhaps only because three or four scouts of the enemy were announced on the side of Steinburg, the Duke DE MAGENTA caused the General to be beaten, and Saverne thought itself lost, while officers and soldiers threw themselves pell-mell upon the Pfalzbourg road. Three-fourths of the people went off wildly toward the neighboring forests. A sad example was set by the *gendarmes* and the *sergeants-de-ville*. The towns-folk closed their shops, and piled up the furniture upon carts. Some of the farmers drove their cattle before them, as in the time of Abraham. There were incredible accumulations formed, both of men and animals, in the houses of the foresters and in the ruins of the old castles. This morning all is calm in the town, or, to speak more accurately, all is dead there. The invasion is expected from one moment to another, and no one dreams of defense against the 150,000 men of the Prince Royal. The Mayor invites the bakers and butchers to re-open their shops. A few devoted men and some brave women divide themselves between two ambulances, of which one is at the hospital and the other at the Asile Imperial. There remain only sixty wounded or so. One hundred and sixty have been sent on to Saarburg. Almost all the Zouaves and Turkos made their escape last night, fearing to be murdered by the Prussians. How they have been able to drag themselves as far as Pfalzbourg, being in such a state as they were in, I scarcely know. They must have stolen horses and carriages. Mine was recovered this morning at 6 o'clock, perfectly sound, from half a dozen stragglers, who had replaced the traces with turbans unrolled."

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Blockade of the Baltic Effective—Feeling in Hamburg—A Naval Order Signed by Palikao.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Copenhagen state that the blockade of the Baltic ports by the French fleet has been declared effective. Ten days have been allowed for all vessels outward bound to get off....A Hamburg letter says the people there are quite reconciled to the blockade—adapting their business to its requirements.

A MARITIME ORDER.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Journal Officiel*, of this morning, publishes the following as having been approved by the Empress:

MADAM: The ports of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort and Toulon having been declared in a state of siege, if the letter of the provisions of the decree of Oct. 13, 1863, were to be strictly followed, the powers intrusted to the military authorities by virtue of the state of siege should devolve on the Generals commanding the territorial divisions within the limits in which are found these five ports. As these powers are not intrusted to any maritime authority by the terms of the 288th article, except in case of an unforeseen attack, the present circumstances and the general interest in the defense of the country demand the abolition of said article. Therefore, after having a consultation with the Minister of the Marine, I have the honor to propose to your Majesty to decree that the maritime prefects be invested with the extraordinary title of superior commanders of all troops stationed within those five military posts. PALIKAO.

PARIS.

The Excitement in the City—Precautions Against Famine—Bazaine—Care for the Wounded—The Tuileries as a Hospital—The Villette Affair—Notes.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—There is intense excitement and enthusiasm because of the news of repeated French victories. The streets are full of processions, and crowds of people are roaring the Marseillaise. Notwithstanding the great excitement there has been no disorder.

THE DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

The *Constitutionnel* today publishes an article stating that Paris is now a stronghold. The armed force is very great. The Admiralty has equipped the forts, which have been armed completely. Enormous quantities of provisions have been stored in the city, and much more is reaching here daily. Mills have lately been erected here capable of furnishing more flour than the resident population could use. Some of the heaviest dealers in grain have engaged to furnish all that is needed, without any reference to the price, leaving that matter altogether to the discretion of the Government. The different journals compliment such evidences of sincere patriotism. Members of the Garde Mobile arrive here from the provinces daily, by thousands. They are fine men, and need only a few days' drilling to make good soldiers.

THE OPINION OF BAZAINE.

The *Gaulois* says: "We may now affirm that we have a great General at the head of our armies. The greatest proof is his calmness in the hour of victory. He awaits sure results before he telegraphs his successes. For whole days he has resisted the temptation to announce good news, until nothing can compromise the hopes he might raise."

THE EMPRESS AND THE WOUNDED.

The Empress takes part in the movement in favor of the wounded. She has ordered her apartments at Compègine to be prepared for that purpose, and has decided upon trying the system inaugurated in America, during the recent civil war, of caring for the wounded in tents, where plenty of fresh air can be obtained. The private gardens of the Tuileries have been turned into an outdoor military hospital, which has been placed under the superintendence of Dr. NELATON.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Great crowds collect daily around the doors of the Bank of France to obtain specie for bills. The brokers charge a premium of ten per cent. for coin. The *Patrie* defends the officers of the Bank from the charge of negligence in not preparing to meet the demand for small bills, and promises that an enormous quantity will be ready in a few days.

THE VILLETTE AFFAIR.

As the Council of War will not meet until Saturday, the civil magistrates have examined the rioters of the Boulevard de la Villette, and sent those against whom *prima facie* evidence of guilt is adduced to prison to await trial before the military Court.

NOTES.

The publication of the journals *Centre Gauche* and *Cloche* has been suspended by order of the military authorities. A Council of Ministers was held today....The *Patrie*, noticing the rumors of an inefficiency of cartridges and munitions of all kinds here, says the supply is enormous and is daily increasing....The journals say the French prisoners complain that the German postal authorities refuse to transmit money orders to them.

The City Quiet—Confidence Restored—Corps of Sharp-Shooters Organized—Trochu's Defensive Measures—Prince Napoleon at Chalons.

PARIS, Aug. 19—Afternoon.—It is noticeable that crowds of excited people no longer surround the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and the ordinary quiet of the city is fully restored. The intense popular interest is apparently subsiding, and there is much less fear of excesses. The conduct of the people along the Boulevard de la Villette continues good. They aided the Police against the rioters of Monday, making many arrests themselves.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE has taken possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Organizations of corps of sharp-shooters are becoming very numerous, and they will do good service, as the men are generally accustomed to the use of arms. Baron MALORTEE, a Hanoverian, has addressed an appeal to the Hanoverians in France to form a legion of sharpshooters. He says he is not against German but Prussian tyranny, and that his wish is to combat the HOHENZOLLERNS, who tried to efface from the map of Europe the name of Hanover. MALORTEE is said to be a nephew of Count BISMARCK.

INDIGNATION OF AN IMPERIALIST.

The *Gaulois* says that M. PINARD, Ex-Minister of the Interior, was with difficulty dissuaded from interpellating the Chambers on the proclamation of Gen. TROCHU to the Parisians, because the Emperor and Empress were not mentioned in the document.

ADDITIONAL DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

Gen. TROCHU held a meeting this morning with the officers who are to take part in the defense of Paris, at which all necessary measures were adopted. Gen. TROCHU has his head-quarters at the Elysée. The *Liberté* says orders have been given to cut down the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes, and adds that the population of Paris need not be alarmed, as this is merely a necessary precaution. The Corps Legislatif is in session today. The authorities have taken 1,500 more horses from the Omnibus Company, which has lost most of its conductors, who have gone into the Garde Mobile.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince NAPOLEON has sent his family to Prangins and his property to Switzerland. The Prince himself is with the army at Chalons.

Meeting of the Leaders of the "Left"—The War Sustained.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Gaulois* says the most important members of the "Left" held a meeting and decided that the Government be advised to make no mention of peace so long as a single Prussian is on French territory, and not then even can the war cease at once. The Prussians driven away, France must combine with Europe to obtain such guarantees as will insure the future.

Execution of Prussian Spies in Paris—Continued Arrests of Suspected Parties.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The journals, this morning, say that nineteen Prussian spies have lately been arrested. After trial and condemnation by the Council of War, they were shot at the Fort de Montrouge. Among the executions were five officers of the enemy's Etat Major, who were arrested, some days since, in the Plain of Satory, near Fort d'Ivry. These spies were disguised, and were taking notes of the plans of the fortifications.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

The authorities continue to arrest suspected parties. Many discoveries have been made of arms and papers, demonstrating the widely-extended system of Prussian spying throughout France. The public has been greatly excited by these important developments, and demand imperatively that the severest punishment be meted out to such enemies. Additional arrests of Prussian spies were made yesterday.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

A Session on Thursday Night—Palikao's Announcements—Why Trochu Was Made Commander of Paris—Prussian Defeats—Bismarck's Regiment Cut to Pieces.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In the Corps Legislatif, last evening, Count DE PALIKAO, the Minister of War, took the floor, and, in response to an inquiry, made an explanation relative to the fact of Gen. TROCHU being declared Governor of Paris. The Government regarded it as a wise movement, he said, to confide the defense of the City of Paris to a person eminently qualified to increase the security of peace in the minds of the citizens. Gen. TROCHU will be replaced in the command of his corps. [The Reserves were formerly under his command.] Count DE PALIKAO then informed the Corps that it was certain the Prussians had suffered severely in the late engagements. Their centre had been especially crippled. They had tried to retreat to St. Michael, but were not able to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The entire regiment of White Cuirassiers, under the command of Count VON BISMARCK, was totally destroyed near Schlettstadt. The French peasants attacked a detachment of Prussian dragoons, and made them prisoners. The Count then dwelt upon the fact that a dispatch from Brussels, emanating from a Prussian source, made no mention of these French victories. The remarks of the Minister were received enthusiastically by the Deputies.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

Reprisals Urged—A Charge of Inhumanity Refuted—Prussian Governors of French Provinces—Hostility to the London Times.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Liberté* publishes a leader urging reprisals. It says: "The Prussians without pity shoot peasants and tax heavily the populations. They war like savages. Without imitating them, let us do what the laws of war permit—tax the populations of the Prussian coast. Let our ships at Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck, Dantzig, Koenigsberg and along the whole coast make requisitions of all kinds. Let no time be lost. We must treat the enemy as we are treated."... The journals here refute indignantly the repeated accusations of the Prussians that French troops fire upon ambulances, in violation of the Convention of Geneva....*L'Opinion Nationale* announcing the appointment by the Prussian King, of Governors for the Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, says: "Woe to the conquered should Prussia succeed. France will be treated with unexampled rigor. She will be dismembered, robbed and crushed, so that she may not at some future day seek revenge and that the source of democracy may be destroyed. The present war is one again of the old against the new right—that of the people against the Kings." The Paris journals are bitterly hostile to the London *Times*.

THE POPE AND PRUSSIA.

Efforts for Peace—Letter of the Pope to Prussia's Ruler—Reply of King William.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The following is the letter of the Pope to King WILLIAM, proposing mediation:

YOUR MAJESTY: In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me; but as the vicar on earth of God and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, and to stop the evils—their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a Sovereign whose small dominion excites no jealousy, and who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity. Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870. PIUS.

A postscript adds: "I have written identically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:

MOST AUGUST PONTIFF: I am not surprised but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship.

(Signed,) WILLIAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reported Demands of Prussia—King William to be Emperor of Germany—An Orleans Prince on the French Throne—Peace Gossip in London.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The demands of the King of Prussia are reported to be as follows: That he (King WILLIAM) be declared Emperor; that Alsace and the City of Strasbourg be given to the Grrnd Duchy of Baden; that Bavaria be fully compensated in money for her services and expenses in the war; that the Emperor NAPOLEON be deposed, and that an Orleans Prince be placed on the throne of France. The feeling is universal in favor of those conditions.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

The *Morning Post* says, semi-officially: "No peace negotiations are afoot. The Government is satisfied that France will not treat until she is done retreating. All turns on the capture of Paris." The *Post* also denies the story recently published of the presence of Prince MURAT in England. It is certain that Prussia has refused the proposition recently made looking to an armistice. She will discuss no propositions outside of Paris. An analogy of the campaign with the advance on Richmond is suggested.

A French National Loan—Volunteers from Algeria—Brittany—Comments on the Pope—Another Contradiction.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—It is said on good authority that the Minister of Finance will open a national loan on Monday.

ALGERINE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Constiuttionel* says that the native chiefs of Algeria are raising twenty thousand cavalry for the French Army, which will soon be ready to start at a moment's notice. Over thirty thousand Algerian volunteers have also demanded leave to serve with the armies of France.

PROVINCIAL PATRIOTISM.

Dispatches from Brittany mention the patriotic ardor of the entire population. Volunteering in all parts of the Empire is constant and enthusiastic.

THE POPE AND PRUSSIA.

The journals of this city comment upon the fact announced by the Austrian Press, that the Pope has complimented King WILLIAM of Prussia on the success of his arms.

ANOTHER STORY CONTRADICTED.

The report that the wife of Gen. LEBŒUF is a Prussian lady is contradicted.

German Exiles from France—Shelter Furnished in Belgium and Switzerland.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Germans of the Northern States of the Confederation, who have been expelled from France, will go to Belgium, and those of the Southern States to Switzerland. The Federal Council of the latter country have ordered that German-speaking Commissaries shall be stationed at Geneva, Verriers and Neufchatel in order to assist the Germans arriving there without means. The Government of the German States promises to refund to Switzerland all expenses incurred in the relief of the refugees. Germans who can procure French citizens as sureties are permitted to leave their wives and children in France.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The collective note of Austria and England, dissuading France from expelling the German residents, has been ineffectual.

Germans Expelled from Lyons and Bordeaux—The Movement Sustained.

The *Liberté* announces that Prussians at Lyons and Bordeaux are being at last expelled. They have, it says, merited nothing better, owing to their hostile attitude....GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC replaces his son PAUL as editor of the *Pays*, the latter having joined the army. The *Pays* is still as violently warlike and hostile to Prussian residents of France as ever.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—*The Modern Thinker:* An Organ for the Most Advanced Speculations in Philosophy, Science, Sociology and Religion. No. I. New-York: 1870. This publication will attract very general attention, not only on account of the ability of the writers engaged in it, but also from the character of the work to which the editor, Mr. D. GOODMAN, and staff, have addressed themselves. The journal is a novelty in this country. It is designed to give expression "to the advanced thought of the time on philosophical, scientific and religious questions." Consequently there will probably be very much in each number which the "orthodox" would regard with extreme suspicion. But those who like to study every aspect of the age in which they live will not allow this publication to go by them unread. The editor avows himself a Positivist, of the school of COMTE, a distinction which he shares with some of the first thinkers of the age. He evidently has original views on subjects of less importance than those which the author of the *Cours de Philosophie Positive* used to treat. For instance, he has printed his journal on various colored paper and in various colored inks. His reason is put in a few words: "I print this publication in contrasting colors because my readers are still barbarians in matters of color." He also says:

> "White is very trying to the sight, and the paper generally used is one of the principal causes of the diseases of the eye so common among students and all who read a great deal. Then black is a vile color, or rather it is no color at all; it is an absence of light, and is indicative of feculence, smut, decay, death. Let it be banished from all good books hereafter to be published and given over to foul and obscene writings.
>
> The popular books of the future must be printed in all the colors of the rainbow; but black and white should be sparingly, if ever, used. Art will come into play in deciding in what color each topic should be treated, for every passing emotion and thought even has a hue of its own.
>
> I do not hesitate to assert that white and black for reading matter are simply infamous and damnable. They are murderous outrages upon the sense of sight. The dense stupidity of the whole reading world respecting this important matter is another mortifying instance of the limitation of the human faculties. Of course the whole book-publishing interests will deride this effort to get back to nature and common sense, as a change would involve loss to them. Nor will oculists and opticians favor it if they understand their business interests. The great idiotic, stupid reading public will jeer and howl at this attempt to save their eyes and injure the sale of spectacles; but the projector of the *Modern Thinker* is satisfied that he has begun an important reform, and that in fifty years from now there will be no white paper or black ink used in publications, except as examples to show the folly of the present and past generations."

We shall say nothing of the effect produced by this plan of making a journal look like an album or scrap-book, but our readers must not condemn the publication because it has an "eccentric" look. Among the contributions, there is one by Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON on the "Positivist Problem," and the beginning of a series of papers by a very able journalist—Mr. D. G. CROLY—entitled "What of the Future?" In the present number, Mr. CROLY deals with the "Future of Marriage," a paper which will make some people's hair stand on end, but which is at least worth attention. Mr. CROLY simply describes the modifications which he believes are destined to take place in the institution of matrimony. Mr. CROLY also writes on "Steam as a Factor in Sociology." Another article which will be much read is by JOHN H. NOYES. Mrs. JENNIE JUNE CROLY has a very interesting paper on the "Love Life of Augustus Comte." Altogether, this journal will make a sensation.

—*Scribner's Monthly.* The reading public will be much interested by the announcement of a new illustrated magazine for the people, with the title of *Scribner's Monthly.* The first number, for November, will be issued early in October. Perhaps in a technical sense the magazine may not properly be described as new, since it is to take the place of *Hours at Home*, which enjoys a very wide and honorable reputation. But the *Monthly* is to possess many new features of great excellence. It is to engage the best writers procurable in this country and Great Britain; its size, typography and general appearance are to be handsome enough to command general admiration, and it will be profusely illustrated with first-class productions of the artist. Of course the title indicates the publishers—Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. When we add that Dr. J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb) will be the editor, we convey the assurance to the many thousands of that gentleman's readers and admirers that the enterprise will be a perfect success. Mr. ROSSWELL C. SMITH will, with Dr. HOLLAND, be associated with the Messrs. SCRIBNER as part owners, and Mr. SMITH will represent the business interests of the magazine.

—*Harper's Magazine*, September. This number is more than usually readable and interesting—no slight praise to give to *Harper's*. It contains an admirable article, profusely illustrated, on the "Mediterranean of the Pacific," a continuation of Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S "South Coast Saunterings in England," and of the spirited history of FREDERICK the Great. Another article, "Among the Peaches," is full of information, told in a very pleasant manner. The general features for which the magazine is famous show to great advantage in this month's number, and, altogether, the editor may be congratulated upon having more than maintained the high character of the publication. Among the poetical pieces scattered through its pages is the following by Mr. S. S. CONANT:

THE MESSAGE.

Oh, bear a message, gentle wind—
And linger not upon thy way—
To one who longs for me today;
Her ear, by city noise undinned,

Will hear thy gentle whisper, hear
And understand thy fairy tone,
Which speaks of one who sits alone,
Whom thoughts of her alone can cheer.

I will not give thee words to bear;
In passing thou hast read my heart;
Bear that to her, who has the art
To spell the utterance of the air.

—*The Galaxy*, for September. In this number Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY begins his new novel, entitled "Lady Judith: a Tale of Two Continents." Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE has a "characteristic" paper describing three types of "American" women. As Mr. WHITE puts the word "American" between inverted commas, we must do so too. His sketches of the three ladies are very fascinating; and at the end of his article he adroitly knocks Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY down with one hand, and picks him up with the other. He calls Mr. MCCARTHY "our Irish friend" and "that warmly approving Irish traveler." Let us quote Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S opinions with regard to "American" women:

> "The truth of this question is, that according to the observation of all 'Americans' who have had opportunities of comparison, either abroad or at home, 'American' women are far less interested in or acquainted with politics, even the politics of their own country, than European women of equal culture, no matter what their nationality. 'American' women abroad are frequently put to a nonplus by questions about politics which their friends there ask them, and suppose them to be able to answer, as a matter of course; and the knowledge of politics and the lively personal interest taken in the political, and even the mere party, struggles of the day among English, French, German and Italian women, is one of the social phenomena with which the traveling American is most impressed. A heavy wager might be safely laid that of the women, old and young, present at any large social gathering in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany or Buffalo, not three in ten could tell the name of the Governor of the State, and of the two New-York Senators and of the member of Congress from her own district. We have just gone through a great civil war, the result of which has been a complete subversion of the Federal Constitution, and an entire change in the political condition of the country, and which has cost almost every woman in the land the life of at least one friend or kinsman; and yet a like wager might be safely laid as to their knowledge of the questions which that war has settled. Our amiable critic may be sure that he would find that knowledge limited generally, even among the better educated and more intelligent, to the fact that the South was not allowed to go, that the slaves were freed, and that we have now negro voters, negro members of Congress, and negro Judges—facts the last of which many even of the most anti-slavery, patriotic and loyal among them do not contemplate with any very great degree of equanimity. And as to talking in clearly projected sentences, sentences with a beginning, a middle, an end, sentences built with the *entresols* of parentheses in their original design, where indeed did our Justinian Judge find *men* here who talk in that marvelous fashion, except in those, to us, unexplored regions in which he did not find one dull American? Think of it, O suffering Yankees, who have undergone the social oppressiveness of large boarding-houses, where the alternative is silence or inanity, and where 'the gloom is not solely attributable to the hash!'"

In this number also, there is a very funny contribution by Mark Twain, and several good articles which we are obliged to pass over without extended notice.

—*Lippincott's*, for September, is an unusually attractive number. It opens with thirteen pages of more than average blank verse by EMMA LAZARUS, entitled "Adenetus," which is followed by the "Story of the Sapphire," by LUCY H. HOOPER. JOHN LESPERANCE gives us a pleasant account of a trip to Manitoba, and DON PIATT a chapter "On Dogs." ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S story of "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite" is continued through two more chapters, and a variety of other pleasant light reading fills the number. There is but one heavy paper in it—Mr. COPE'S essay on the "Hypothesis of Evolution"—all the rest being admirably suited to the season.

Our staid old Boston favorite—the *Atlantic*—presents its buff face for September, bearing an excellent bill of fare. Mr. HILLIARD contributes an interesting paper on HAWTHORNE'S English note-books, and Mr. F. W. LORING a poem on the church-yard at Fredericksburg. BAYARD TAYLOR'S story of "Joseph and his Friend," is continued to the close of the twenty-fifth chapter. Miss KATE FIELD gives us a lively critique on FECHTER; Mrs. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD a story; LUCY LARCOM some pretty sonnets, and a pleasant variety of other articles completes the list.

Under convoy of its staid old papa, the *Atlantic*, comes *Our Young Folks*, for September, with all manner of pleasant reading for the little ones. Mrs. WHITNEY'S story of "We Girls" is continued through the tenth chapter; Mrs. STOWE gives us a sketch entitled "Lulu's Pupil," which is accompanied by a characteristic illustration by S. EYTINGE, Jr.; Mrs. DIAZ furnishes another installment of "William Henry Letters," and a variety of short entertaining and instructive articles follow. The new feature of the magazine—prize essays by children—is a good one, and will undoubtedly prove popular with the readers. Altogether the September number is a very attractive one.

Our New-York *Eclectic Magazine*, edited by W. H. BIDWELL, and published by E. R. FELTON, is out for September. The selections seem to be very judiciously made with reference to the tastes of American readers, as well as the intrinsic value of the articles.

CURRENT NOTES.

On Tuesday last the thermometer stood 120° in the shadow of the stone ledges of Rattlesnake Hill, N. H.

Four large docks are about being built at Duluth, Minn., for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The cost will exceed $200,000.

The people of Franklin County, Ohio, have voted the handsome sum of $300,000 as a donation to secure the location of the State Agricultural College among them.

FRANCIS C. FILLEY, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth New-York Regiment, has been arrested in Springfield, Mass., on a charge of false pretenses.

The United Presbytery of Western Missouri has adopted a resolution providing for the severe punishment of persons found in the act of tripping the light fantastic toe.

During the past year, 1,750,000 pounds of zinc were turned out by a company at St. Louis. The capital required for such an enterprise does not exceed $350,000.

Rev. J. W. ROBINSON, the great clerical forger of Iowa, is said to have had his life insured for $100,000 in various companies, with a view of a sham death and a handling of the money by his "afflicted" wife.

A census taker in Michigan recently had his orthography severely tested in an effort to record the name of a beautiful young lady, which was declared by her parents to be LUNA AURORA BOREALIS.

An Iowa exchange estimates the wheat crop of that State at 24,000,000 bushels. He bases his calculations upon the presumption that 2,000,000 acres of land have been used for the crop this year.

Mrs. MARY BRUNETTE, a blonde, of Detroit, Mich., recently stole a march on her husband during a temporary absence from home, sold his property, "farmed" out her babies, and eloped with a mender of shoes.

A handsome young patrolman at the Highlands, near Boston, has been suffering so much from the "persecutions" of the fair sex in that delightful neighborhood that he threatens to resign, and remove elsewhere.

An engineer of Schenectady, N. Y., named CHARLES CRAIG, left his home mysteriously a few nights back and has not since been heard of. He is supposed to have been murdered and his body thrown into the river.

Seventeen males and sixteen females died at Worcester, Mass., last week. One of the seventeen committed suicide. Most of the female deaths occurred from dysentery, spotted fever, heart disease and cancer.

Two trotting horses named respectively *Bismarck* and *Napoleon* are to have a trial of strength today on the race-course at Rome, N. Y. The "Romans" are in sympathy with *Bismarck*, but intend to give *Napoleon* fair play.

A young colored woman of Beloit, Wis., who recently accepted a contract to paint a house, began by "priming" her own face with red lead and oil. She did it because she thought "colored folks ought to have all colors in their cheeks."

Two young ladies, sisters, named STEWART, and a young gentleman named SANDERS, were drowned a few days ago while attempting to ford a stream at Greenville, Ill. This makes the third case of a similar nature in different States within a week.

A young Frenchman, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Maryland, on hearing of the success of the Prussian arms, matured his plans, and escaped for the purpose of joining the French Army. He is now on his way to France.

A feat of rope-walking by a female at Keene, a small town in the West, well nigh ended fatally a few days ago. She was precipitated a distance of seventy-five feet, and would have been killed but for the fortunate presence of a canvas tent, which broke the fall.

A husband and wife at Cincinnati, Ohio, were recently discovered in a beastly state of intoxication at their own home with three children lying close to them upon pallets of straw, but so weak from long fasting as to be unable to move hand or foot.

New-Orleans seems to have been having a monopoly of the lost child business for some time past. No sooner has the DIGBY boy been recovered than we hear of the loss of a ten-year old boy by a Mrs. ELIZABETH N. SIMPSON, of the same city.

In justice to Rev. Mr. RIGHTMAYER, pastor of a Lutheran Church near Troy, N. Y., it seems only right to say that the charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman, which have been preferred against him, prove to be very much exaggerated.

WILLIAM C. COFFIN, the defaulting treasurer of the New-Bedford Savings Institution, is suspected of having appropriated $3,000, the property of spinsters, residents of that city. If the suspicion should prove to have been well-founded, the "unfortunate" gentleman may have occasion to look out for his "coffin" in good earnest.

Miss UNIQUE BELKNAP, of Clinton, Ind., has commenced an action for breach of promise against a Bostonian, whose name has not transpired. Several bushels of letters, containing the usual terms of endearment, have passed between the parties. One of the epistles is particularized as being perfectly "unique."

A woman recently went to place a child in the care of its father at New-Orleans, so that she might be free to work for herself. The father, on seeing her enter the coal-yard where he was employed, seized a handful of dust and threw it in her eyes, while he beat a hasty retreat, and started for parts unknown.

FRANK R. GIRARD, of Oconomowoc, Wis., a gentleman in holy orders at that city, who has the misfortune to be better favored than most of his brethren, is at present on trial for tampering with the affections of a young widow, whose father has threatened to take summary vengeance upon him if he does not make the *amende honorable*.

A plainly attired woman named CLARKE attempted to blow her brains out on the 17th instant, while walking through the streets of Chicago, in consequence of some difficulty she had had with a grey-coated gentleman, the companion of her walk. She was quite cool, and he was very much excited from the fear that his name might "get into the papers."

A lady residing near Hamilton, Canada, was awakened from a disturbed sleep the other night, to find that a sneak thief had dropped down the chimney, and was in the act of collecting her jewels. She got out of bed with so much rapidity that he lost presence of mind, and jumped through the window into the yard, a distance of nearly a hundred feet.

The bell-ringing mystery at the house of Mayor LEWIS, at Meriden, Conn., has at length been satisfactorily explained. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomena is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing within an area of fifty miles. It is very strange that the Mayor's, among all the bells of Meriden, should have been the only ones rung.

Ex-Chief of Police BOWEN, of New-Haven, Conn., claims that he has not had fair play from the city fathers, and that he should have had the privilege of hearing the charges of black-mailing made against him, and taking steps to rebut them. In the concluding paragraph of an address to the public he takes comfort from the fact that there are officers still on the police, who, were they to have their due, would be now serving out sentences in the State Prison for crimes of old standing. The authorities couldn't do better than clear out the whole force.

The editor of the Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* has a very refined way of pointing out public grievances. He "whispers" his complaints in this way: "We would like to put our mouth to he ear of the Board of Aldermen and softly hint to them that reading minutes is a performance that is played out. Minutes should be printed and be on the desks of members. Where time is valuable we can imagine no more irritating performance than to listen to the fearful monotone of the Assistant Secretary drawling out words that no one can understand, for be it known that our Assistant Secretary's English is a language that was not understood at Babel nor since."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Speaker Blaine's Letter of Acceptance to the Republicans of the Third (Maine) Congressional District.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, in accepting the renomination for Representative to Congress in the Third District, has written a letter presenting in an able and forcible manner the principles and progress of the Republican Party during GRANT'S administration, of which the following abstract will be of interest:

During the seventeen months of GRANT the public debt has been reduced from $2,525,463,290 to $2,369,324,476 (Aug. 1)—$156,138,784—over $100,000,000 per annum. During the seventeen months preceding GRANT, under the Johnson dynasty, the public debt was increased $30,000,000. Yet under GRANT the taxes have been reduced: 1, showing greater efficiency and honesty in the collection of the revenue; and, 2, the disbursement of money with greater care and fidelity. Contrasting the two periods, we see the difference to the Treasury in favor of GRANT of $186,000,000, about $11,000,000 per month.

The Democracy had the President, but a Republican Congress restrained that "famous" party from further mischief. What would they not have done and do if they had full sway!

Mr. BLAINE proceeded, in his caustic way, at length to review the evil deeds of the Democracy and its catering to the Southern idea of repudiation.

The Republican Party is opposed to high taxation. Had the high rates existant at the close of the war been retained, the product would have exceeded $500,000,000, beside $200,000,000 from imports, (in gold.)

Under GRANT, thus the public debt would be extinguished. It would, however, have been oppressive and unjust to the present generation.

At every session since the war closed Congress has reduced taxation by tens of millions. Duties on tea, coffee and sugar, have been largely reduced, and the free list greatly extended. The internal revenue taxes have been swept away so clean, that of the enormous list imposed by the necessity of war only the following remain:

Tax on spirituous, vinous and malt liquors.
Tax on tobacco and cigars.
Tax on incomes.
Tax on national banks.
Tax on gas.
Stamp tax.

No one, Democrat or Republican, can find an easier mode, a smaller list, to raise the $125,000,000 needed. The Republican Party are in favor of reducing the rate of interest on the public debt, thereby saving millions to the people. Mr. BLAINE refers to the magnificent resources of the country and their enlarged prospect of development. Let the entire debt be funded at four or four and a half per cent. The total bonded debt will soon be reduced to $2,000,000,000. The expenses for the current year are reduced over last year $105,315,426 29, exclusive of the interest on the public debt and pensions to the maimed soldiers and the families of the deceased veterans. For similar objects under BUCHANAN, when the Democracy were in full power, the same objects cost over $70,000,000 per annum in gold—equivalent to $85,000,000 in paper today. The population of the country then was less than thirty millions, and now it is forty millions. Thus President GRANT would be entitled by a ratio that has always governed expenditures in this country, to spend a third more in the administration of the Government than was required under BUCHANAN, bringing the sum total to $114,000,000, when in reality it is only $105,000,000. The details of expenditure in the two periods show immensely in favor of President GRANT'S economy.

Under President BUCHANAN the army consisted of nineteen regiments, costing for four years an average of over $21,000,000 per year, more than $1,000,000 per annum in gold, or about $1,300,000 in paper money of today for each regiment. The army at present consists of forty regiments, and yet its whole maintenance for the year costs but $21,000,000, a trifle over $700,000 in paper money to each regiment. This same honesty and economy is shown in all other branches of the Government, all the more praiseworthy and honorable in view of the large amounts expended.

The Forty-first Congress is praised for its work in lightening the burdens of the people, the Democrats in the Senate and House resisting it and voting in solid phalanx against the bill making a reduction of duties on tea, coffee and sugar, and whereby a large free list was added to the tariff and $60,000,000 of internal taxes entirely removed. They also voted against the bill which proposes to fund the public debt and reduce the interest to four per cent., and thus immensely decrease the annual charge upon the people. With few exceptions they voted against the bill which gives the West and South a fair proportion of banking capital and which, in a specie basis, makes the banking system free to all who wish to engage in it, as by right and justice it ought to be. These few instances show the whole animus of the party.

Mr. BLAINE eulogizes the Republican Party for its glorious record. It is now in its tenth year of power. He traces its career from LINCOLN'S first inauguration down to the present hour, being severely caustic on BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. COBB, FLOYD, TOUCEY & Co. are handled without gloves.

In conclusion he says: The most gigantic of rebellions has been crushed; the great evil of slavery has been extirpated; the national credit has been revived and the national faith maintained; great public works have been prosecuted to completion; the continent has been spanned with telegraphic wires; the two oceans have been connected with iron bonds; our entire domain is organized with civil government; new States of wealth and power have been added to the Union, and old States, purified as by fire from the taint of treason, have been reconstructed and once more clothed with their appropriate powers. And all these results have been achieved not only without the aid but against the efforts of the Democratic Party.

A political organization of such respectable antecedents as the Federal Party was utterly destroyed by the suspicion that, in the hour of war, its sympathies were not actively on the side of the country. How much more deserving of reproach and condemnation is the Democratic Party, which through its Southern wing actually made war upon the Government, while the Northern wing was divided between actual sympathy with the rebels and tardy support of the national authorities. It is not wise, I know, to keep alive animosities or inflame resentments, and I do not recall these painful facts with any such desire, or any such purpose. But I am persuaded that great evils would result to this country by restoring to power the men who attempted to destroy it, and I believe it is an imperative and patriotic duty to keep the people aroused to the necessity of averting even the possibility of such a disaster.

JUNIOR.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Ex-Gov. Orr's Reasons for Joining the Republican Party in South Carolina—An Able Document.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 17th inst. has the following very able letter from Ex-Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, explaining his reasons for joining the Republican Party:

MESSRS. EDITORS: In response to inquiries addressed to me by friends, in letters and otherwise, I shall proceed very briefly to state my opinions on the political issues presented to the people in the canvass now progressing in this State.

1. I shall vote for SCOTT and RANSIER, Republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

2. I cannot vote for the nominees of the Union Reform Party, because, in my judgment, the purpose which they propose to accomplish is entirely impracticable, and the nominations made by their Convention will not only accomplish no good results, but the consequences of the nominations and canvass must be pernicious.

The avowed purpose of the Convention was to effect reforms in the administration of the State Government. In some of its departments retrenchment and reform are doubtless greatly needed—some of its offices are filled by incompetent and corrupt men, who should be driven from the places they occupy. More economy in the appropriation and disbursement of public money should be practiced. How are these objects to be attained? The only reforms in the State Government that can be successfully accomplished, at least for many years to come, must be by and through the Republican Party and its organization. They have control of all the departments of the State Government, and have a majority of more than thirty thousand voters to preserve and perpetuate that control. So long as an opposing party, disavowing Republicanism, is organized in the State to defeat and displace them, so long will party machinery and appeals to party appliances preserve its unity and supremacy. If we want an illustration of the strength and constancy of party organization in securing self-perpetuation, look to the State of Vermont for thirty years prior to the war, when it annually rolled up its 25,000 or more majority for the Whig Party, despite all the efforts of the Democracy, aided most of the time by Federal influence and patronage.

When you attempt to reform a party by destroying it—which is the present mode of reform adopted—the first law of nature, self-preservation, appeals to each member of that party to resist the new movement and avert its destruction. Such an antagonism has another most baleful influence; the most active and oftentimes the most unscrupulous partisans exaggerate the importance of maintaining party usage and discipline, and the great mass of the honest portion of the party are thus diverted from a careful examination into the fitness of those seeking to represent them, and from abuses and corruptions existing in the party.

An antagonistic party may be organized with great effect, when there is a remote prospect of success in driving the party in power or its leaders, who are guilty of misrule, from their supremacy, but is there such a prospect in the present canvass. The colored vote is, and has been from 1867, nearly a unit for the Republican Party, and have they acted unwisely or unpatriotically in their ardent devotion to the Republican Party? Suppose our conditions, the white race, were reversed—that we and our ancestors had been slaves for 200 years—that a party had made war to give us freedom—that it had succeeded—that the same party had periled its own supremacy by guaranteeing to us our civil rights—and that above all the ballot, the effectual weapon of preserving those rights, had been secured to us by solemn Constitutional enactment by the same party, and we were in the face of all this appealed to by those who had opposed all these great boons, to join with them in overthrowing the party of our deliverance and redemption, would any white man for a moment tolerate with patience any such a proposition. Would it not be most ungrateful for the colored man to renounce such a party, when its very existence is now threatened? Some of his leaders, white and colored, may be incompetent—corrupt—treacherous; but he would exhibit a strange obliviousness if he would consent to join an antagonistic organization to destroy his own party, even before he had attempted to reform it.

The relative population of white and colored are as three to four, and the vote may be assumed to be the same. The colored majority is more than 25,000. Assuming that the great mass of the colored voters will sustain the Republican Party, and the foregoing views, confirmed by the experience of the last past five years, does it not conclusively show that if there is dishonesty and peculation in departments of the State Government, that it cannot be reformed by a reform party? Don't the figures show that the votes are too numerous on the other side? This view of 25,000 majority is upon the assumption that every white man in the State votes the Reform ticket. But when the ballots come to be cast it will be found that there are many white Republicans in South Carolina; many more whites who will vote the Republican, than blacks who will vote the Reform ticket.

If I have shown that Reform cannot be accomplished through the Reform Party, "it devolves on me to show how not only Reform is to be accomplished, but how a larger infusion of the intelligence and virtue of the white race can exercise its just and legitimate influence in the counsels of the State. It must be done through the organization of the Republican Party. The wise and experienced in good faith must go into the Republican Party, acquire a fair and legitimate influence, aid in selecting the most competent and deserving men for official position in the Republican ranks, and when confidence has been attained by good faith and sincerity, then the highest intelligence and virtue will be invoked by the Republican Conventions for service in the offices of trust and responsibility. The greatest obstacle in accepting this suggestion by many conscientious men who heretofore belonged to Democratic and other organizations, was removed by the nomination and platform of the late Reform Convention.

The distinguished nominee of that Convention for Governor is a Republican—his associate for Lieutenant-Governor, no less distinguished, was formerly a Democrat. The Convention was composed mainly of gentlemen who formerly belonged to the Democratic Party. The platform adopted, in its essential feature, was Republican. It accepted and proposed to sustain the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and made no political issue with the Republican Party, except—reform. To vote for either of the nominees for Governor, is to vote for a Republican. To sustain either of the platforms is to sustain the leading features of Republican principles. How, then, can a voter sustain the Reform Party—its nominees and platform—and say his devotion to principles precludes him from joining the Republican Party?

Before the Convention met many persons objected to uniting with the Republican Party, because it involved an abandonment of political principle—Democratic or other. Such as went into the Convention, and such as now sustain its action, have broken down that barrier, and can very quietly and very conscientiously walk into the Republican ranks—especially as every one of the old ante-war issues between the Democratic and Republican parties have passed away or been settled. If no substantial difference exists in the principles of the Republican and Reform Parties, how much more could have been accomplished through the Republican organization, at the October election, to reform abuses, than will be accomplished by the Reform Party?

Suppose one hundred of the most intelligent white citizens in each county had gone, in good faith and with frank sincerity, into the Republican organization. Can it be doubted that their intelligence and moral strength would have secured honest nominees? If members in the last Legislature were corrupt, would not such an influence have defeated their renomination? Who can doubt it? This would have been effective and practical reform, and it would have gone a great way to break down that distrust the colored Republican felt toward the native white. A distrust which was at first even natural, and which was greatly increased in 1868—the first election in which the whites participated after reconstruction—when the blacks were attempted to be persuaded to vote for a party whose avowed principles looked to their disfranchisement.

Is it strange the colored Republican should be cautious and adhere with pertinacity to his party? Can we justly hope to exercise that political influence over him, which we now constantly do in all the other relations and duties of life, until he is convinced that we intend in good faith to protect him equally with the whites, not only in his person and property, but in all his civil and political rights?

If the whites of the State heretofore adhering to the Democratic Party have renounced its principles and consented to vote for a Republican for Governor, and for a Republican platform, why should they allow mere prejudice of a party or name to keep them aloof from an organization in which if they enter, they can justly claim and enjoy the confidence of the colored man, and effect the reforms needed, and elevate into the service of the State men of the highest intelligence and virtue.

The nominee of the Republican Party for Lieutenant-Governor is a colored man. Does not their number of voters entitle that race to recognition in the official positions of the State, when they present a man qualified to fill the position he seeks?

Is such a nomination so obnoxious as that the ticket should be rejected? Was not the name of a colored man presented to the Reform Convention for Lieutenant-Governor, and did not leading white delegates of that Convention urge the nomination of a colored man? And why was a colored man not nominated? The proceedings of the Convention shows it was because the name was withdrawn by a colored man. My conclusion, therefore, is, that the intelligence of the white race in the State can never be made of any avail in influencing the management of its governmental affairs until it secures the confidence, politically, of the colored race. That the colored race is devoted to the Republican Party unalterably, and will continue so as long as the organization exists, and that such devotion is the natural and necessary result of its many kindnesses to them. That the old issues between the Democratic and Republican Parties are settled or superseded, bank tariff, internal improvements, &c., are no longer living issues, and that affiliation with the Republican Party on existing issues involve no sacrifice of principle.

That if this great question was doubtful before, the platform and nominees of the late Reform Convention removes every obstacle in the way of those who were delegates and now support its action in South Carolina.

That having practically adopted its principles, wisdom admonishes, especially the white race, to enter and affiliate with the Republican Party, acquire influence with its members, and through them correct abuse and perfect reforms.

That the antagonistic position of the Reform Party not only to the alleged corruptions and abuses of the Republicans, but to the existence of the party itself, not only precludes all hope of enlisting its members under their banners but force them in their campaign to look more to self-preservation than to any corruptions or mismanagement of its members, and to that extent is a serious injury to the State.

That notwithstanding the fact that just cause of complaint may exist against the Republican Party for sins of omission and commission, they have done much to ameliorate the condition of the white people of the State—ameliorations which the Legislature of the State in 1865 and 1866 refused to grant.

That party has secured a homestead to the head of every family. Thousands of women and children in this State would have been houseless and homeless, naked and starved, but for the beneficent provisions of the homestead enactment. Every voter thus protected should remember when he comes to cast his vote, who furnishes a shelter in sunshine and storm over the heads of his wife and children, and despite the State claims of heartless creditors.

That this same party has protected all debtors in their Constitution from paying debts contracted for slave property.

That this same party has been equal to the humane progress of the age in abolishing imprisonment for debt.

That this same party, whatever may have been its extravagance or improvidence, has raised the market value of the bonds of the State from twenty-six cents in January, 1868, to about ninety cents at the present time.

If good and true men will consent to accept the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the legislation, Federal and State, necessarily growing out of them—if they will accept the new conditions surrounding us—if they will affiliate with the Republican organization, especially in this State, we will profit largely by what they have done correctly, and much can be accomplished to correct abuse and malfeasance that may have grown up in the anomalous state of affairs surrounding us.

Believing no good result can flow from the Reform movement, I shall vote for the nominees of the Republican Party.

Very respectfully,
JAMES L. ORR.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE RUTGER ESTATE.

A Reminiscence of Early Days in the Present Century.

WATSON says, in his annals of New-York: "The residence of Col. RUTGER, though originally far out of town on the east side, has been so encroached upon by increasing population, that it is well-nigh obliterated." Few, indeed, who have not watched the gradual change that has crept over this neighborhood, would recognize in its squalid, neglected appearance, the scene of that wealth and refinement which made it attractive.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

One by one the old landmarks have been torn away, hills dug down and streets cut through, till of the old Harman farm—originally bounded by Division, Montgomery, Water and Catharine streets, and said to have been purchased by Col. RUTGER'S ancestors for a hogshead of rum early in the last century—little remains but tradition. Any one now passing through Rutger-place will observe in the centre of the block

AN OLD GRAY-STONE MANSION.

Its proportions are still handsome, and inside may be found a few traces of past magnificence. But this last relic of the RUTGER family is much defaced. It has long since fallen into strange hands, and is at present occupied by BRIGGS' extensive barrel manufactory. The spacious halls, once resonant with the music of the gay throng wont to assemble there, echo now only the cooper's song, while his rude articles of merchandise fill every available spot within, and without cover in unsightly confusion the ample grounds, whose rare floral attractions were once the pride of the neighborhood.

The old Rutger mansion, of which few living, perhaps, have any remembrance, stood in about the centre of what is now Rutger-place, embowered in tall shade-trees and surrounded by finely-cultivated grounds. The limit of these grounds, after the laying out of the great farm into building lots, which commence about 1770, was from Banker, now Madison-street, on the north, to Cherry-street, on the south, and from Clinton-street, on the east, to Jefferson, on the west. In the early part of the present century, the period already referred to, this house was comparatively isolated. It stood in full view of the river, then flowing to the foot of Cherry-street, and was surrounded only here and there by a few aristocratic residences, which, like the Colonel's, were on the far suburbs of town. On the corner of Rutger and Henry streets stood Dr. MILLDOLLAR'S church, built in 1789 on ground donated by the Colonel, whose name it bears, and adjoining which went up at a later date the two three-story brick houses now standing, and then occupied by the pastor and Col. RUTGER'S nephew, familiarly known as BILL CROSBY. This church was rebuilt in 1841, and is now owned by the Roman Catholic fraternity of Christian Brothers.

THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK,

after the experiment in behalf of the Almshouse children in 1808, for which Col. RUTGER also donated ground, was erected on Henry-street in 1811; and Rutger's Institute, the fine seminary now located on Fifth-avenue, originating in the necessities of the "select few" of this neighborhood, was established on Madison-street over thirty years ago.

One of the most conspicuous houses near the Rutger's estate at the time of which we speak, was that of the BLOSSOM family, on the corner of Cherry and Clinton streets.

Of Col. RUTGER, who lived to an advanced age and died a bachelor, many creditable stories are told by those who witnessed his kindness to the poor, or were themselves partakers of his generous hospitality. All children who knew him regarded him as their special friend, and merry indeed were the Christmas mornings that found the ragged urchins gathered about the old man's door, for to wish Col. RUTGER a merry Christmas was to insure a bountiful supply of those "good things" of which poor children in those days knew so little.

Another well-known resident of this vicinity was JOB FIRMAN, corner of Jefferson and Harman streets, proprietor of a large lumber-yard. In 1823 this man became a special subject of public interest and sympathy, as his whole family, consisting of wife, sister, niece and three children, were victims of the first steam-boat explosion known in our waters. There may be some still living who will remember the sensations of horror which that frightful calamity on "Old GIBBONS' Elizabethport boat" spread throughout the community, or perhaps few can recall the appearance of the parboiled dead as they lay stretched side by side, to be viewed by the thousands who hastened to witness the effects of the disaster. Poor Mr. FIRMAN, the grief-stricken husband and father, who saw his house thus desolated in the twinkling of an eye, never recovered from the shock, and has long since followed his loved ones.

At the rear of Col. RUTGER'S grounds rose "the green hill" on which was located the famous Belvidere House, built by the Belvdere Club during the revolution. It was at that time presided over by ATKINSON, and became a popular resort for officers of both factions. The house was two-story, and of octagon shape, with a number of windows on the upper floor; and after it had fallen into decay with the generation from which it sprung, the young scions that followed regarded it with a superstitious awe which caused many a hair to stand on end. A mysterious ghost story had circulated through the neighborhood, in which a midnight spectre played a prominent part, and the variegated window-curtains were said to change colors at certain times a day.

Frequent pilgrimages to this spot were made by the curious children, who would wait and watch for the changes with ears and eyes strained in anxious suspense, ready to bound and fly on the first appearance of the strange phenomena so tremblingly, though persistently sought.

The hill on which the Belvidere stood was one of a vast tract of hills extending along where East Broadway and Grand-street now run, some of them reaching a height of sixty feet. It was on these hills that the children of the vicinity loved to congregate, wandering over the green grass and under the fruit-trees in Summer, and sliding down its icy steeps in Winter. Here, also, was the great rock of juvenile renown, near the present corner of East Broadway and Clinton-street. It measured some fifteen feet high by six broad, and its smooth sloping surface offered a most irresistible temptation to the adventurous youths of both sexes, who in spite of all admonition would scramble up behind, and seating themselves on the top, speed swiftly to the bottom, heedless of the damaged skirts and pants, whose countless and unaccountable rents were the bane of all careful mothers.

But about 1820 these old landmarks began to disappear. Harmon-street, which became East Broadway, to suit the aristocratic tastes of wealthy residents, was then wending its way gradually through the hills, and in 1823 Division-street, one of the oldest in the City, reached its present Grand-street terminus, when in the same year was built the large Nine-door grocery, a marvel of architecture at that time, and almost alone in the vicinity. It was opened by JOHN LE COUNT, and soon became so popular that people flocked from far and near to admire its appointments, and examine the goods temptingly displayed there. A glance now at its diminutive proportions and dilapidated appearance, must impress the beholder with something of the change which has marked the last half century. The junction of Grand and Cherry-streets may be pointed out as the old Corlear's Hook, the reputed treasury of

CAPT. KIDD'S MONEY.

The bootless search for this gold has long since been relinquished, and the celebrity of the spot is well-nigh forgotten. But for many years that lonely region was the scene of mighty exploits, mysterious accounts of which frequently startled the whole community. Sometimes it would be reported that red-hot balls shot up at the diggers when they closely approached the gold; at other times, strange noises were heard, and spectres, of hideous forms, were seen wandering about the place, so that however near the adventurers might get to the prize, the evil spirit invariably succeeded in frightening them off. Thus the pirate's treasures were never found, while their locality remains to this day a mystery.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Singular Effect of the Heat—Portions of the Building Falling.

The occupants of the Custom-house, which is supposed to be one of the most substantial granite buildings in the City, have within a few days past been greatly disturbed by the falling of portions of the structure, and fears are entertained lest some of these days some person may be seriously injured. On Sunday last, a stone fell, which, had it fallen on almost any other day of the week, would doubtless have resulted in loss of life, as the place on which it fell is one of the greatest thoroughfares in the building.

The inside galleries of the Custom-house—those which connect the Rotunda office with the wings—are supported by granite braces. These galleries are four in number, and beneath them all, but more especially beneath those of the second story, the travel is almost constant—clerks and others having business in the Custom-house passing to and fro in large numbers during all hours of the day. From the end of one of the braces supporting the gallery on the north end of the building, a piece fell off yesterday. From one of the braces supporting the gallery of the fourth floor, on the same side, a piece of about the same size fell on Thursday. On Sunday an entire brace in the south-west corner of the building fell, and the one supporting that corner of the gallery next beneath it has started, so that it has been shored up to make it safe.

The architect of the structure was summoned to examine it, and gave as his opinion that the accident was caused by the extreme heat producing expansion of the stones and chipping some of them off, while others were dislodged from their position. The Rotunda presents another illustration of the effects of the extreme heat. Never before within the memory of the oldest Custom-house official has the Rotunda been otherwise than comfortable, even during the hottest days of the warmest Summers; but this season the heat seems to have worked through, so that that portion of the building is like an oven.

THE WILSON HOMICIDE.

An Inoffensive Man Shot by a Rowdy—The Assailant Forfeits Bail and Escapes—Inquest and Verdict.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at his office in the City Hall, in the case of CHARLES WILSON, who died on the 8th inst., in Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound sustained on the 10th ult., while on board a Staten Island ferry-boat. The cause for the delay in holding an investigation lay in the fact that the murderer, JAMES LANNER, alias Nolan, had been released in the sum of $1,000 bail by Justice HOGAN, on the certificate of the Hospital physician that the wounded man was out of danger and probably recovering. A sudden change, however, occurred, and the patient died. LANNER had been arrested under the name of Nolan, and was frequently known as Charles Williams. He absconded from the City on hearing of the death of his victim, leaving his bondsman in the lurch. As Superintendent JOURDAN was making an effort to secure the arrest of the desperado, the Coroner deemed it best to postpone action until the result of this Police effort could be known. LANNER still continues to elude the detectives, however, and so the case was closed yesterday.

FRANK LIND, of No. 475 Broome-street, testified that he was one of a party of young men who visited Staten Island on the 10th of July, and the deceased, who resided at No. 129 Washington-street, and worked in Washington Market, was also in the party; when they got on board the steamer that evening to come home, the boat was crowded and seats were scarce. LANNER was found stretched out on one of the benches, and as the deceased had ladies with him, he asked LANNER to make room for them; the latter declined, saying he had paid for a seat; WILSON remarked that he had not paid for his feet, and at the same time quietly pushed them off the bench; LANNER became furious, and a row ensued, during which he drew a pistol and pursued the deceased across the cabin, and shot him in the side; a passenger who saw the disturbance caused LANNER'S arrest when the boat reached New York.

Several other eye-witnesses to the shooting were examined. They simply corroborated Mr. LIND'S statement. The officer who made the arrest testified that T. CLARKE, of No. 215 Washington-street, had given bail for LANNER, before the Magistrate, and had endeavored to assist the officer in arresting the accused on the day WILSON died. LANNER had been notified of the fact, however, and cleared out.

The jury rendered a verdict against LANNER in having caused the death of the deceased, but they omitted to recommend that the Mayor offer a reward for the arrest of the fugitive. LANNER resided in the First Ward, and is a well-known rowdy.

Disposition of Dead Bodies.

The following general order was issued from Police Head-quarters yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 27.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are now prepared to remove to the Morgue, at any time during the day between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., the dead bodies of unknown persons, or others requiring it, that may be found by, or come to the notice of the Police. You will, therefore, when a case of this kind comes to the notice of any member of your command (if within the above specified time,) notify the Central Office forthwith by telegraph, in order that notice may be sent to the Seventeenth Precinct, and by them to the proper authority, that a conveyance may be sent for the body without delay. Be particular as to the locality, so that it may be found readily. Any case brought to your notice, requiring removal, between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M., will be removed as heretofore. In order to prevent mistakes, you will repeat that part of the message relating to the locality of the body.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

The Stabbing of O'Brien, the Deaf Mute—Ante-Mortem Examination.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, yesterday, by the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of DENNIS O'BRIEN, the deaf and dumb man, who was stabbed with an ice-pick in the hands of FRANCIS DEILLER, a lager-beer saloon-keeper at No. 58 Orchard-street. The wounded man made his statement of facts in writing as follows: "Last night I wished to enter the lager-beer saloon No. 58 Orchard-street to get some beer, but he (meaning the prisoner) pushed me out. The prisoner stabbed me with an ice-pick in my breast and back. I do not know why he stabbed me. I was a little under the influence of liquor. I was noisy. PATRICK MCGUIRE, a deaf mute, who resides in Willett-street, was with me. The prisoner pushed me out of the door. I did not give him any trouble. I struck the prisoner after he struck me." Dr. TAYLOR, of Bellevue Hospital, considered the wound a fatal one, but Deputy Coroner CUSHMAN thinks otherwise. The prisoner was remanded to await the result.

STOUT PARTIES' PICNIC.

First Annual Clam-Bake of the United Association of Heavy Men of the State of New-York—A Pleasant Time at Funk's.

The United Association of the Heavy Men of the State of New-York held its first annual clam-bake, yesterday, at Funk's Union Park, at the foot of Sixty-third-street, on the banks of the East River. This society is an offshoot of the famous Fat Men's Association, whose existence and general hospitality are well known to all. The heavy men number about 125 members, and were organized last January, with FRANK A. RANSOM as President. They issued 350 invitations to yesterday's festivities, and all who were invited came. The folks began to assemble at 3 P. M., and every gentleman was accompanied by one lady or more, so that when Wallace's Band struck up the entrée entitled "The Heavy Men," the grand march commenced, headed by T. J. COE and lady, of the Spingler House, followed by about 150 couples. The platform fairly trembled beneath the tread of the stalwart beaux, whose aggregate weight must have amounted to a fabulous number of pounds avoirdupois, but we could not approximate the figures, inasmuch as the members of the Association would not give their individual weight. Collectively, however, they were very desirous of being considered as heavy in every way. The saltatory exercises having begun, the heavies entered into them with great gusto, and tripped on the light fantastic toe with their fair partners, nothing loath to cut a graceful figure. Quadrille, schottishe, polka and waltz followed each other in rapid succession. Nor did they cease until the dinner quickstep told the company, 350 in all, that goodly things awaited them in the marquee standing on the lawn at the water's edge. Marshaled in single column thither they marched and were quickly seated by the *comité de salle à manger* D. M. Fifeld, John Green, S. Griffith, Peter Reed, C. C. Hoff, Edward Keightly, Samuel Edmonston, J. P. Dodge, Jr., and A. F. Fowler. Now the great business of the day began in real earnest, and clams baked, chowdered, stewed and in every imaginable shape, appeared and disappeared with marvelous rapidity. Champagne fizzed, sparkled and flowed freely, sharpening the appetites and wits of the imbibers. The tables fairly groaned beneath the weight of the good things provided by the genial and smiling members. The culinary department was under the able supervision of FRANK PENTLAND, the brother of JOE PENTLAND, the clown. It would be very difficult to estimate the quantity of clams devoured, nor would it be safe to speculate on each individual's performance, as all were blessed with fine appetites and did ample justice to the bivalvular repast. At its conclusion the ladies and gents strolled for a short time along the river bank, breathing the fresh air and preparing for the evening's amusements to follow. In the midst of their pensive wanderings the cornet's clear note recalled them to the dancing platform where the terpsichorean exercises were resumed with renewed vigor. PETE REED inaugurated the entertainment by performing the "Shoo Fly" Bryant Fling for the edification of the delighted spectators. After a brief recess, H. STURTS, of Chicago, who is about to form a similar society in that city, Mrs. C. W. Ramson, Miss Lizzie Warren, Mrs. Dr. Finnell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bogart, Dr. Finnell, Felix A. Vincent, the histrionic grave-digger, and Mrs. Vincent, with a host of others, took part in the gaities, and all frisked about gleefully until night came and brought this pleasant affair to a close. This clam-bake was a success, the credit whereof is due to the courteous and untiring efforts of the Reception Committee, M. A. Furnell, H. W. Heuly, John E. Eberhard, P. J. Bogart, E. H. Kimbark, J. W. Funk, L. E. Georgie, R. P. Gibson and P. B. Braisted, Jr; the Floor Committee, F. J. Coe, A. E. Georgie, M. T. Dennis, J. S. Hough, James Moffet, and the co-operation of the other good-natured gentlemanly heavy men.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.

A Jolly Green Gentleman Initiated into Mysteries Not Masonic—How it was Done, and What it Cost Him.

DAVID ERLICH, of No. 87 Hester-street, appeared before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Court, yesterday, and made an affidavit against one JOHN STEVENS for swindling and fraud. He stated that STEVENS and his brother-in-law, JOHN BOMFLET, called upon him on the 13th ult., and persuaded him to join the order of the Free and Accepted Masons, representing that they could initiate him into a lodge at a low rate. ERLICH accompanied STEVENS to a room at No. 270 Grand-street, and there found twelve or fourteen men, when he paid the accused $20, and was passed through a ceremony which STEVENS assured him was the true ritual of the initiation of a candidate for the mystic tie of Masonry. When the ceremony was over, STEVENS demanded the further sum of $3 12. At a subsequent meeting of the "lodge" ERLICH passed through what he believed to be a "degree," for which privilege he paid the sum of $1 90.

Subsequent developments led Mr. ERLICK to suspect STEVENS, so he applied to Dr. AUSTIN, the Grand Secretary, and ascertained that STEVENS was an expelled member of the order, and had neither dispensation or charter for a lodge. STEVENS had first told ERLICH that the lodge was called "Manton," but afterward wrote down "Mariner's, M. D.," in a book of the complainant's. As Judge SCOTT happens to be the Worshipful Master of Mariner's Lodge, he felt especially indignant at the imposition, and granted a warrant, on which Officer ANDERSON, of the Court Squad, arrested STEVENS at a late hour last evening, and he will be examined today. There are over twenty other victims of the swindler who will testify.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation in Brooklyn—Interesting Testimony—An Adjournment until Monday.

The inquest under Coroner WHITEHILL, on the body of JOHN E. PHALON, a supposed victim of the *Norwalk* disaster, was resumed in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon.

Capt. HAZZARD, of New-York, who was on the *Norwalk* at the time of the collision, testified that he had had twenty-nine years' experience as a sailing master, and that in his opinion there was nothing wrong in the management of the steamer; from the time she left Coney Island until she arrived off Bedloe's Island, nothing of any importance occurred; on making that point the schooner *Lady Helen* was four points on starboard tack of the *Norwalk* and was heading south; the *Norwalk* was then heading north north-east. The schooner suddenly changed her course and commenced bearing down upon the steamer; the latter had all her light hung in the proper positions; the pilot and one of the deck hands were in charge of the wheel; deeming a collision imminent the witness told the former that he should port his helm and keep the boat running, (the Master had talked of stopping her;) the wind was then blowing fresh, and the schooner appeared to be making about eight knots an hour; by this time she had come within hearing distance, and he holloed to them to luff and port their helm, but they did not do so, and the collision was the consequence; the passengers at once commenced rushing toward the schooner, and many of them jumped on board of it; he endeavored to stop that, and after much effort succeeded in doing so; a tug then came along and towed the *Norwalk* to Red Hook Point, where the passengers were safely landed; witness saw the Captain of the *Norwalk* at Coney Island, and after the disaster, at both of which times he was perfectly sober; no person was seen to fall overboard, but there was a report among the people that some one had dropped into the water during the excitement.

THEODORE L. PAIN, one of the passengers, residing on Classon-avenue, near Myrtle, testified: I was on the *Norwalk* on the night in question; was sitting with two gentlemen just forward of the wheel-house on the left-hand side of the boat; saw the schooner a short distance off, and remarked to a gentleman sitting beside me that she appeared to be heading for us; then heard the whistle of the *Norwalk* and perceived that she lessened her speed; the schooner kept drawing nearer, and I remarked that she would inevitably run into us; after saying so, I got up and went inside the saloon, but had scarcely entered when the collision took place; the shock was so severe that I was thrown from my feet, and several persons fell on top of me; on getting up I rushed to the point of danger, and found that many of the passengers were jumping on board the schooner; did not, however, see anyone fall into the water, but heard some one shout that there was a man overboard; indeed it was said that quite a number had gone there; the steamer was then towed ashore; saw Capt. WILSON both before and after the disaster, and know that he was sober.

JOHN RODGERS, engineer of the *Norwalk*, testified that he was on the steamer on the night in question; about seventeen minutes before eight o'clock heard one whistle blow and immediately one bell was rung; on hearing that shut off the steam; went on deck then and saw the passengers all run to the port side of the boat; a terrible clash then occurred and the engine stopped; saw that the crash referred to had been occasioned by the schooner running into us; after that went down to the fire-room to see if we were making water; found that we were not just then; to make all things safe, however, I ordered the pumps to be started and the furnace doors to be opened; then went on deck, looked around, and came back again to the fire-room, and found that the water was coming in rapidly; this state of facts I reported to the Captain, who at once gave orders to the tug-boat to tow us ashore; we arrived there all right; did not see or hear of any person falling overboard.

This closed the investigation for the day. It will be resumed on Monday next.

JURY DUTY.

The Amended Law and its Operation—Who are Exempt from Serving—Jurors to be Paid in All Cases—The New Act to Go into Full Effect on Oct. 1.

The last Legislature amended the law in relation to jurors and the performance of jury duty, so far as the City and County of New-York are concerned, in many important particulars, a summary of which may not be uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES, especially as the effect of the amended law is to render liable to the performance of jury duty a large number of persons who doubtless consider themselves exempted therefrom. The new law was passed May 2, 1870, and by its terms was to go into effect forthwith, except that two clauses, one in relation to paying, and the other in relation to drawing jurors, were to go into effect on the 1st of July and the 1st of October respectively. The general provisions as to the qualifications of jurors remain unaltered, the ownership of real estate to the value of $250 being, as heretofore, imperative. The exemptions from duty are altered so that men of seventy years of age and under are amenable to serve as jurors, while under the old law no such liability attached to such as had attained the age of sixty years. The same classes of persons are exempt from serving as are specified in the old law, with the exception that, in relation to lawyers, the amended bill provides they shall be "attorneys and counsellors of the Supreme Court of this State, in actual practice at the bar thereof," and "not engaged in any other business." Under the old system it was ruled that if a person were once admitted to the Bar, though he never may have practiced his profession, he was *ipso facto* excused from performing jury duty in any Court in this State. It would seem that the new law materially alters this state of things, so that if a lawyer is not "in actual practice" he is just as liable to serve as any of his fellow-citizens.

As to the exemption by reason of age an important question is likely to arise. The old law exempted men of sixty years of age and upward, and it is contended by some that the new enactment extending the time of liability ten years longer is in the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and, therefore, unconstitutional. Probably the Courts will rule, if this question comes up, that where the party has received his certificate of exemption, his implied contract with the State is complete, and that he is no longer liable to be drawn as a juror; but if no such application has been filed, and no certificate of exemption granted, the party, though over sixty and under seventy years of age, is compelled, if drawn, to sit on a jury. The provisions of the old law relative to exempting from service those who have faithfully performed their duty as firemen or members of the State militia, are retained.

The penalties for refusing to attend and serve, when drawn, have been increased. Instead of a fine not less than $25 nor more than $150, imposed in such cases, the amended act makes the fine not less than $50 nor more than $250, and constitutes the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, County Clerk, and Commissioner of Jurors a Board for the enforcement of such fines, with power to issue warrants for the arrest of delinquent jurors. The fines imposed on grand jurors for non-attendance are the same as those imposed on petit jurors, and are to be collected in the same manner. The District (Justices') Courts are to be provided with jurors—not less than fifty nor more than one hundred for each Court—all of whom must be residents of the district in which the Court is held, and no such juror is exempt from serving on the grand or petit juries of Courts of Record, unless he shall be at the time actually doing jury duty in a District Court.

The most important change effected by the amended law, however, is in relation to the payment of jurors. Heretofore this in civil Courts has been merely nominal, and in criminal Courts nothing. Under the new enactment jurors are to receive $2 for each day of actual attendance and service in the Court of General Sessions and in the Oyer and Terminer; in other Courts of Record, $1 for each case in which he shall be impaneled if the case be tried, and fifty cents if default be made; and in District Courts fifty cents for each and every case tried by them. It is believed that the new law will work satisfactorily, and will give to the Courts not only a better class of jurors than are sometimes noticed on the panel, but that there will be fewer excuses for desiring to escape from this highest duty and noblest privilege of a citizen. The new law goes into full effect on the 1st of October next.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Lottery-Dealers in Trouble—Stabbed by a Drunken Man—Burglaries and Larcenies—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

JOSEPH LICHT, No. 202 William-street, R. H. BURNAPP, No. 31 Coenties-slip, JOHN ELDRIDGE, No. 87 Nassau, and MILTON HENRY, No. 2 Fulton-street, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, to await the action of the Grand Jury for dealing in lottery-tickets without payment of the tax imposed by law.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, EDWARD SHIRINGER was charged with stealing a watch and chain and other articles of jewelry, worth $345, the property of THEODORE JACOBS, No. 481 Eighth-avenue. The complainant states that he discovered the prisoner with the property in his possession, and the Judge summarily committed him for trial.

MICHAEL FARLEY was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of feloniously assaulting JAMES COLE, foreman of the Sixth-avenue sewer. The prisoner was dismissed for intoxication on the day previous by COLE, and returning in the evening still under the influence of drink, stabbed him, with a knife, in the back, neck and stomach. The prisoner was held for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, THOMAS BUTLER was charged with breaking into the premises of JOSEPH LICHT, No. 44 Clarkson-street, and stealing a quantity of books worth $150. He pleaded guilty, and was held to answer. JAMES MCCORMACK, charged with attempting to break into the dwelling of L. E. CHITTENDEN, on Sunday night, was also committed for trial.

Yesterday morning, an unknown man jumped from the ferry-boat *California* as she was leaving the East Houston-street slip, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

ELIZABETH MCCAFFERTY, of No. 73 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, yesterday, as intoxicated, but it being found that she was suffering from sickness she was removed to the Park Hospital.

A man about forty-five years of age was found, yesterday morning, by the Police, at the corner of Mercer and Broome streets, and being taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house and examined by Police Surgeon FRELIGH, was found to have a fracture of the skull, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The Police give no information as to how the injury was received.

ADAM BARCUS, of Fordham, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of First-avenue and Twelfth-street, where his horse finally succeeded in overturning the wagon, after running from Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street. BARCUS was not seriously injured.

MICHAEL MOONEY, a bar-keeper, residing at No. 17 Sullivan-street, and EDWARD SHERWOOD, of No. 190 Chambers-street, and a barber, were arraigned before Justice KOCH, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of grand larceny. ELIAS JOSEPH, of No. 21 White-street, the complainant, stated that the prisoners and an unknown confederate entered his store on Thursday, and carried off a piece of cassimere cloth, valued at $30. EDWARD HAMBLIN, of No. 107 West Broadway, saw the larceny committed, and the Magistrate held the accused for trial.

FRANCIS MCGUIRE, of No. 38 Mulberry-street, appeared before Justice KOCH, yesterday, at the Tombs, and made affidavit against JOHN SULLIVAN, alias "The Kid," for having stabbed him in the neck and left shoulder, on the 14th inst., necessitating his removal to the Park Hospital. SULLIVAN has been under arrest ever since the assault, and was fully committed for trial. He is seventeen years of age, resides at No. 45 Oliver-street and bears the reputation of a desperate ruffian, having been under arrest frequently for assaults.

CLARA DALE, the young woman who testified on the Nathan murder inquest relative to the movements of WASHINGTON NATHAN, was yesterday arraigned before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, on the complaint of her mother and brother. They accused CLARA of living an abandoned life contrary to their wishes, and asked to have her sent either to Blackwell's or the House of the Good Shepherd for reformatory purposes. The accused stated that she had no wish to continue in a life of shame, but that the ill-treatment of the complainants had driven her into it. They had falsely accused her when innocent, and by their ill-treatment driven her from home. CLARA's bosom friend and companion, MARY SUPPLE, was also arraigned on a similar charge on the complaint of her mother and father. MARY expressed a decided preference for her present mode of life. Both of the young women were remanded, but will probably be discharged today.

FRANK L. MYLES was arrested yesterday by Detective TILLEY of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by Justice SHANDLEY of the Tombs, on a charge made by JOHN B. TRAINER, of No. 22 Broad-street, who testified that the accused came to him at the Stock Exchange on the 9th inst., and desired to pay $25 that he owed the complainant, at the same time handing Mr. TRAINER a check on the Nassau Bank of New-York for the sum of $250, made payable to the order of MYLES, and purporting to have been drawn by A. G. WILLARD. Believing the check to be a genuine one, and Mr. WILLARD a responsible man, as represented by the prisoner, Mr. TRAINER accepted the check, and gave MYLES a check for $225 on the Bank of Commonwealth, only subsequently to discover that no such name as H. G. WILLARD was known at the Nassau Bank. Justice KOCH, in the absence of the Magistrate granting the warrant, remanded MYLES for examination.

Mr. THEODORE KELLY, of No. 330 West Sixteenth street, caused the arrest of JOSEPH POHLEY and CHARLES WOOLF, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny, they having been found engaged in carting away two barrels of eggs, fourteen barrels of potatoes and a barrel of apples, all valued at $116 60, from the store of the complainant. When Officer BREDENBURGH, of the Fifth Ward, arrested the carmen, they stated that they had been employed to carry off the property by one of the City Marshals, but they were unable to afford the officer any proof that such was the fact. He accordingly arraigned the prisoners before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, and they were fully committed for trial and admitted to bail. The Magistrate alluded to the high-handed practices of the City Marshals in seizing property, often without due process of law.

MARGARET J. LYONS, aged eighteen, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 69 Mercer-street, of yellow jaundice. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, as there had been no physician in attendance, and the inmates suspected poison to be the true cause of death.

JAMES SALLY, aged fifty-three, and a carman, died at the Park Hospital, yesterday, from a severe injury to his neck, sustained on the 30th ult., by his falling off his truck and being run over by the vehicle. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Morgue over the remains of THOMAS BARRY, aged eighty-nine years, whose body was found floating in the East River off Blackwell's Island. The deceased had been missing since Tuesday, and he is supposed to have been drowned. The parents reside at No. 30 Scammell-street, and took charge of their child's remains.

POLICE TRIALS.

Another Large Calendar of Trivial Cases—Further Operations of the General Roundsmen—A Case of Clubbing.

Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN were both required yesterday, sitting in separate rooms, to dispose of a calendar of seventy-one cases which had accumulated from the exertions of the general roundsmen during three days. The majority of the cases were frivolous and there were an unusual number for having coats awry or gloves off. There was a very great diminution in the number of complaints for being in conversation.

One of the most noticeable of all the roundsmen's cases was a complaint of roundsman BUDDINGTON against Officer LAHEY, of the First Precinct, for being in a door-way from 9 to 9:10 P. M., but he said nothing of the circumstance until 11 P. M. At 9:10, as BUDDINGTON admitted, LAHEY arrested a disorderly man, and LAHEY claimed that he was so disorderly that he was forced to call another officer and a citizen to assist in making the arrest, while BUDDINGTON, who was a witness of the whole transaction, neglected to render any assistance. LAHEY was fined two days' pay, and for satisfaction had permission to make a complaint against BUDDINGTON for his neglect of duty.

Another case of similar import was that of Roundsman GRIFFIN, who charged Officer CORWIN, of the Seventh Precinct, with standing in conversation with a citizen for fifteen minutes. CORWIN denied the charge as to the time, and stated that what conversation he had was required by a general order of Superintendent JOURDAN for information as to the parade of the Orangemen. CORWIN was fined two days' pay.

Another case was that of Roundsman MCGLOIN, who charged KIRWIN FINNERTY, of the First Precinct, with being from 3:57 to 4:23 A. M., twenty-eight minutes, in the ferry-house at the foot of Whitehall-street, and swore stoutly to the statement as well as to his averment that the fare collector called him in to get out of the rain. But the collector and another gentleman swore that FINNERTY was not in the house more than three minutes, and was not asked to go in by anybody, as it was his duty to go in when the boat landed. The case was dismissed with a pointed remark from Judge BOSWORTH as to the singular capacity of MCGLOIN as a witness.

Roundsman LEON A. NONES was accused by PATRICK KENNEDY and WM. MORIARTY, patrolmen of the Fourteenth Precinct, with loitering and sitting in conversation with females in front of No. 231 Centre-street, from 8:45 to 11:20 P. M. of Aug. 9. NONES admitted the fact, and gave no excuse except that the females were acquaintances. It also appeared that he was supposed to be on duty watching patrolmen at the time, and his case was referred to the Board.

DEDERICK HASHAGEN, No. 220 Avenue A, charged JOHN KELLY, patrolman of the Seventeenth Precinct, with brutally clubbing him without cause, but KELLY proved by cross-examination of the complainant that HASHAGEN and his son were engaged in creating a disturbance, and resisting the officer. When he attempted to arrest him no more violence was used than was necessary to effect the arrest. The case was dismissed.

Sergt. WM. E. BROWN and Patrolman PATRICK DORAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were required to answer charges made by one MARY NORTON, who some time ago was arrested by DORAN for disorderly conduct, and made a complaint against him for his conduct on that occasion. This time, it appears, she had nothing but kindness to complain of, as she charged Sergt. BROWN with advising her to settle with DORAN, with giving her the freedom of the prison corridor, and with permitting her to dress herself in the Captain's room, while DORAN had only wronged her by giving her soda-water and ice-cream while taking her to Court. Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, had the complainant under his protection, and sat beside her during the investigation, during which Sergt. BROWN proved conclusively that he did not advise her to settle with DORAN, and freely admitted that he did give her the freedom of the corridor and permit her to make her toilet in the Captain's room, who was, of course, not in it at the time. DORAN denied all of his alleged kindness, and pressed the complainant to name the drug-store and saloon where she had received soda-water and ice-cream from him, but the lady was unable or unwilling to comply with the request. Thereupon DORAN announced that the case was "a put-up job" to break him, and the case was referred to the Board.

Base-Ball—Union vs. Forest City.

The contest between the Union and Forest City Clubs, which took place at Tremont, yesterday, attracted the most numerous attendance of spectators seen on the same field since June last, when the Cincinnati nine played the Union. Instead of another fine display such as that of Thursday, the contest proved to be comparatively a muffin affair, the play of the Blue Stockings being strikingly inferior to that in their game with the Eckfords. The Unions made 15 runs and the Forest City 19. Annexed is the score.

FOREST CITY.	IB.	PO.	A.	UNION.	IB.	PO.	A.
J. White, p.	4	0	5	Higham, 2d b	4	0	4
Ward, s. s.	1	0	5	Bearman, 1st b.	0	14	1
Parker, r. f.	2	1	0	Pabor, p.	1	0	2
Sutton, 3d b.	4	7	3	Shelly, r. f.	1	0	0
Carlton, 1st b.	2	13	2	Birdsall, c.	1	3	2
Allison, c. f.	1	0	0	Holdsworth, 3 b	1	1	1
Kimball, 2d b.	2	0	0	Austin, c. f.	2	1	0
Heuball, l. f.	1	1	0	Kenny, s. s.	0	3	2
E. White, c.	2	5	1	Gedney, l. f.	3	4	0
Total	19	27	16	Total	12	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Forest City	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	0	3	—19
Union	1	4	3	0	4	0	1	0	2	—15

Runs Earned—Forest City, 4; Union, 2.
Umpire—Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Census Returns.

The following returns of the census were made at the United States Marshal's office yesterday:

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Enumerator.
X	10	3,367	Geo. Cooper.
IV	2	6,931	W. F. Proctor.
XVII	2	3,690	W. Stammaller.
XVII	28	2,491	W. Hicks.
XVIII	19	1,663	G. Baier.
XVII	16	2,253	E. H. Mulligan.
IX	12	1,743	D. P. Quackenbosh.
XXI	15	1,881	M. H. Cooper.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	300 Canton Co.	60
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	100 Quicksilver M...b.c	5⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 C.	112⅛	100 Harlem R.	131½
110,000 do.	112⅝	200 Reading	95⅝
15,000 do.	111⅝	18 Mich. Cen.	118⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅝	810 Lake S. & M. So. R.	91
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛	600 do.	90⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, x c.	62⅛	1025 do.	90⅞
25,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60⅛	16 do.	91⅛
1,000 Georgia 7s	91⅛	1500 do. b. c.	90⅛
5,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	92⅛	500 C.C., Cin. & Ind.R.	79
5,000 Cen. P. Gold B.	87⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	104
12,000 do.	87⅝	1000 do.	104⅛
3,000 Union Pac. 1st.	82⅛	100 do.	104⅛
17,000 do.	82	300 do.	104⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	81	5 Ill. Central	135
1,000 P., F.W.&C. 3d.	93⅛	100 do.	135
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	86	100 Chi. & N. W.	81⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	83⅛	100 do. s60	84⅛
87 Metropolitan Bk.	121	20 N. J. Central	101
60 Merchants' Bank	118	100 Chi. & R. I.	113
100 Mariposa Pf.	9⅛	700 do.	113⅛
100 Pac. Mail. s60	37	100 do.	113⅛
100 do.	37⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.	59⅛
10 do.	37⅛	100 do.	59⅛
50 Adams Ex.	68	22 do.	59⅛
35 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	93⅛	100 do.	76
400 do.	93⅛	400 do.	76⅛
1,600 do.	93⅛	100 do.	76⅛
1,800 do.	93⅛	100 Tol., W. & West.	59⅛
200 do. b. c.	93⅛	100 do.	51⅛
6 do. b. c.	94	100 do. s60	51
170,000 N.Y.C.&H. Cts	90	100 do. b. c.	50⅛
60,000 do.	88⅛	100 do.	50⅛
16,000 do.	89⅛	100 P., Ft.W.&C. Guar.	94
2,000 do.	89⅛	100 Chi. & Alton	113
60,000 do. b. c.	89	300 Bos., H. & Erie	3⅛
10,000 do.	88⅛	50 Morris & Essex	88⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¾ AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R.	108⅛	100 Canton Co.	61
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	100 Mariposa Pf.	9⅛
34,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	400 West. U. Tel.	34⅛
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	100 do.	34⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	37⅛
51,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	15 N. Y. C.&Hud.R.	93⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	800 do. b.c.	93⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		800 do.	93
New s3	110⅛	800 do.	93⅛
2,000 do. b3	110⅛	20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	88⅛
1,000 do.	110⅛	10,000 do. b.c.	88⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	110⅛	200 Reading R.	95⅛
34,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛	20 do.	95⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛	200 L. S. & M. So. R.	90⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	500 do. b. c.	90⅛
10,000 do. b3	108⅛	1000 do.	90⅛
120,000 do.	110⅛	60 N. J. Cen. R.	101⅛
25,000 do.	110⅛	1200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	62⅛	25 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94
9,000 do. b30	62⅛	800 Chic. & Alton R.	113
8,000 do. b30	62⅛	100 Del., L. & W. R.	105⅛
8,000 do.	62⅛	100 do. b10	105⅛
3,000 Va. St. 6s, New	63⅛	75 Morris & Essex R.	88⅛
3,000 N. Car. Old Bs.	32⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind.C.R.	17⅛
5,000 N. Car. F. Act, '66	40		

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

Gold fell to 116@116⅛ ₱ cent. today; 60-day Bills on London to 109⅝@109⅞; sight Bills and Cable transfers to 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent., and by the European steamers sailing to-morrow, United States 5-20s, and other American Stocks, will take the place of Gold to an extent which was sensibly felt on the Gold and Exchange Markets this afternoon. The reversal of the course of United States 5-20s has come rather sooner than we expected, but the signs of the last four or five days, including the reduction of interest at the Bank of England yesterday, rendered it certain that it would come in a very short time. The adverse influences of the War are therefore at an end, so far as the return of 5-20s *to* the New-York market was caused by the War. The whole amount that actually crossed the Ocean this way, during the five or six weeks since the first trouble began between France and Prussia, is estimated by some of our Bankers at ten million of dollars, in addition to which, from four to five million of these bonds already held here for Foreign account were sold out and delivered upon the market early in the War agitation. Taking the whole together at fifteen millions, as a maximum, the prospect, at present, is, that it will not require six weeks to return a corresponding amount to Europe. It is reasonably certain, in any event, that our Public Funds never stood higher in popular estimation, in England or on the Continent, than they stand today after passing through the fiery trial of a European War excitement. Whether the War shall end by the 1st of September or 1st of October, there seems to be but little question that after the end, if not in anticipation, the employment of Money abroad in American Government Stocks will be greater than ever before. We doubt at the same time whether our American Railway Bonds abroad have stood the War so well.

The engagements of Gold for Saturday's steamers are light, and the calculation is that the exports of the whole week will fall below two and a quarter millions.

Money is advanced to 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper and other time engagements within 60@90 days. The indications of this change, yesterday, brought forward a better supply from outside lenders today, and the leading Brokers were asked to employ balances at 5 ₱ cent.

In respect to the battle news of the day, Wall-Street, following the lead of the London market, seems to accept the Berlin dispatches as more trustworthy than the telegrams from Paris. Such was the interpretation of the accounts in the morning papers, and up to 4 o'clock this Afternoon there was nothing additional received to change the relative chances of the belligerent armies. The prevailing opinion down-town among American as well as German-American Bankers and Merchants, is that Prussia will win and the war be ended in a few weeks. Of course there are exceptions, and some of them notable ones to this opinion, but the subject is freely canvassed now without much regard to the effect upon our own markets. It is felt on all sides that the worst in this regard has already been experienced. In Paris the premium on Gold is about 5¼ ₱ cent. over Currency. This afternoon the Cable reports the French *Rente* at 63.80 ₱ cent. Currency, barely equal to 60 ₱ cent. Gold.

A false rumor of the sudden and serious illness of Mr. VANDERBILT at Saratoga last evening reached the morning papers by telegraph *from Troy*, thirty-two miles this side of Saratoga, and created a real sensation in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and caused very large sales of New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and Lake Shore Stock at a decline of 1½ to 3 ₱ cent. before the story could be contradicted from Saratoga direct. There is a suspicion abroad that some trick was played upon the Troy paper, from which the false report was telegraphed for a stock jobbing purpose, which was, unfortunately, accomplished. Before 11 o'clock the Exchange was restored to its equanimity on the subject, and the decline in the Vanderbilt stocks almost wholly recovered. The transactions of the day were very large in Central stock, and in the scrip, and also in Lake Shore, and something of life was imparted to the other railways.

In the Public Funds the 5-20s were firmly maintained, and the 10-40s and long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 were higher than yesterday. The State Bonds were fairly supported in prices, but not very active in demand. A further advance is made in the Central Pacific 6 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds to 87⅞ ₱ cent. It is estimated this afternoon by an authority in whom we have confidence that the transmission of United States Bonds by the steamers this week, (including Saturday's,) will amount to nearly three million of dollars. The 5-20s of 1862 and the 5-20s of 1865, May and November issue, and also the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s, are already becoming scarce.

The Customs paid into the Treasury, today, amount to $596,000, making since Monday morning over $3,100,000.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110¼
American Gold Coin	116½	116⅜
Bills on London at sight	110½	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60½
New-York Central and Hudson	94¼	93¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90	89⅝
Reading Railroad	95½	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113
North-western Common	81¾	82
North-western Preferred	84⅞	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	37¼	38
St. Paul Preferred	76½	76¼
St. Paul Common	59¾	59⅞
Lake Shore	91¼	91⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33⅝
New-Jersey Central	101	101¼
Toledo and Wabash	50⅝	51⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19.

Gold receipts	$605,276 85
Gold payments	271,140 17
Gold balance	69,815,821 99
Currency receipts	561,125 64
Currency payments	1,268,426 34
Currency balance	14,407,368 79
Customs	596,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s, Currency	112
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Kentucky 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, ex coup.	63⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s	83	Ill. War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	91	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. C. 6s, old	52⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. C. Funding Act, '66	39	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. C. Funding Act, '68	28	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.	100
N. C. new bds.	33	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107
S. C. new bds.	72⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. new bds.	66⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '87	86	Tol., W. & W. c. c. S.F.	80⅛
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	99	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	99	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865—76	99	Cal. & Chi. 2d M.	90
Erie 1st M., Ex.	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96
Erie 7s, 2d M., ind., '79	94	Mor. & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th M. in., '88	78⅛	Mor. & Essex 2d M.	93
Hud. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	101⅛	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. 7s, 3d M. '75	100	N. J. Cen. new bonds	99
Harlem 1st M.	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Alb. & Sus. 1st bonds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d bonds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	93
Alb. & Sus. 3d bonds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	75
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Chi. & Alt. income	93
Central Pac. Bonds	87⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	110	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	86
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92⅛	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90
Consol. 7 ₱ c., conv.	89	M. & St. P. 2d M.	85
Han. & St. J. L'd Gr'ts	103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	82
Lack. & Western bds.	95	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	25
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Corn Exchange	124
Merchants'	118	Central National	104
Mechanics'	132	Ninth National	110
America	145	Tenth National	126
City	205	Oriental	165
Tradesmen's	150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	110	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Seventh Ward	110	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New-York	112	Canton Co. Balt.	60
Mercantile	125	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
American Exchange	113	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	5
Bank of N. America	108	Mariposa Pref.	9⅛
Irving	120	Adams Express	67⅛
Metropolitan	130⅛	Wells-Fargo Express	13⅛
Citizens'	130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	2⅛
People's	140	United States Ex.	43
East River	114	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅛
Market	120	Pacific Mail	37⅛
Nassau	108		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	103
City 6s, new	101⅝	101½
Camden & Amboy	115⅝	115½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	95⅛	95⅜
Lehigh Valley	57⅛	57⅞
Catawissa Preferred	36⅞	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26⅞
Northern Canal	43	45
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88½

The attention of the holders of Minnesota State Bonds is called to the notice of a meeting to be held Sept. 1, on our advertising page.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,658,051; amount marketed, $3,081,163.

The following table, which will appear in the monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 11, has been furnished by Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau:

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE AREA, POPULATION, PUBLIC DEBT, REVEUE, EXPENDITURE, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, MERCHANT MARINE, ARMY, &C., OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Area in English square miles.	Population.	Public Debt.		Debt per capita.	Revenue in millions of dollars.	Expenditure in millions of dollars.	Railroads; length in English miles.	Telegraphs; le'th in English miles.	MERCHANT MARINE. Sea-going vessels only, as per "Bureau Veritas."						ARMY.	
										Sail.		Steam.		Total.			
			Years.	Amount.						Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Peace footing.	War footing.
United States	3,543,000	40,000,000	1870	$2,369,324,476	$59	408	292	45,000	75,000	7,025	2,400,607	597	513,792	7,622	2,914,399	35,000	......
Great Britain	120,000	30,500,000	1868	3,985,158,250	133	450	360	10,952	13,831	23,165	6,993,153	2,426	1,651,767	25,591	8,644,920	138,691	......
German Zollverein	206,000	38,514,000	1869	565,229,903	15	187	188	6,724	11,952	4,320	1,046,044	127	105,139	4,447	1,151,157	398,330	1,173,368
France	212,000	38,200,000	1868	2,832,400,285	74	410	325	5,334	14,868	4,968	891,828	288	212,976	5,256	1,104,804	434,585	1,350,000
Netherlands	11,000	3,592,000	......	408,958,995	112	45	39	524	991	1,690	444,111	82	39,405	1,772	483,516	61,755	......
Belgium	11,000	4,984,000	......	125,350,106	25	32	30	1,236	1,591	81	31,198	9	6,357	90	37,555	100,000	......
Portugal	37,000	4,350,000	1865	214,652,360	50	17	20	278	1,204	368	87,018	18	13,126	386	100,144	32,342	73,025
Spain	183,000	16,732,000	1870	819,637,350	50	140	143	2,097	4,343	3,036	545,607	148	72,845	3,184	618,452	80,000	......
Italy	110,000	25,527,000	1868	1,057,516,490	41	180	211	2,092	5,951	3,395	907,570	86	36,358	3,481	943,928	183,441	573,721
Switzerland	15,000	2,510,000	......	......	....	4.3	4.0	526	1,672	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200,000
Austria	245,000	36,000,000	1868	1,512,657,948	42	150	152	3,019	5,479	852	317,780	74	44,312	926	362,092	246,695	822,472
Turkey, (European)	207,000	10,725,000	......	345,711,360	34	76	78.5	113	......	......	......	......	......	......	170,000	110,496	460,000
Greece	20,000	1,400,000	......	70,000,000	50	6	5.8	4	......	1,860	375,680	8	3,267	1,868	378,947	11,460	31,300
Russia, (European)	1,890,000	68,390,000	1868	1,572,723,850	19	365	365	2,764	15,600	1,306	346,176	62	28,422	1,368	374,598	697,137	1,238,000
Sweden and Norway	290,000	5,859,000	1868	29,845,185	5	18	16.2	836	1,516*	5,582	1,330,070	109	25,954	5,691	1,356,024	43,800	142,000
Denmark	14,000	1,759,000	......	74,312,325	46	15	14.2	186	599	1,415	183,510	44	12,085	1,459	195,595	37,000	49,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 86.25. At the rate of 88.10 they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104¼, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4¾ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881 having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4¼ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Hides, No.	242
Bees-wax, pkgs.	12	Leather, sides	4,164
Cotton, bales	173	Resin, bbls.	200
Copper, bbls.	138	Beef, pkgs.	75
Copper, cakes	86	Cut-meats, pkgs.	88
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	173	Butter, pkgs.	3,352
Eggs, bbls.	561	Cheese, boxes	2,462
Flour, bbls.	14,412	Oil, Lard, bbls.	75
Corn-meal, bbls.	106	Spelter, slabs	599
Wheat, bushels	61,461	Starch, boxes	901
Corn, bushels	37,575	Tobacco, hhds.	223
Oats, bushels	51,953	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,055
Rye, bushels	4,025	Whisky, bbls.	650
Malt, bushels	8,766	Wool, bales	659
Grass-seed, bushels	32		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Amykos*, for Dantzic—2,839 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Galathea*, for Dantzic—3,010 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *La Madre*, for Cork—15,071 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Rabbont*, for Barcelona—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and steady at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls continue quite dull at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Continues inactive and heavy at 33c.@35c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been moderately sought after at rather steadier prices.

BRICKS—Continue in moderate request at uniform rates.

CANDLES—Have been very dull within our former range.

CEMENT—Has been quiet at about former rates; Rosendale, $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Continues inactive at former figures.

COCOA—Has been very dull at irregular prices.

COFFEE—There has been more activity in Rio and Maracaibo, holders having shewn more willingness to meet the wants of buyers, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported here of 1,200 bags Maracaibo, by the Danish brig *Peder & Niels*; 1,300 bags do. by the *Lama Pride*, and 1,000 bags by another vessel, within the range of 14½c.@17c., gold, duty paid; also 2,500 bags Rio by the Danish bark *Fyen*, 1,200 bags do. by the *Hansa*, and 734 bags do. by the *Stephausen*; and at Baltimore 4,025 bags Rio by the British bark *Winifred*, 1,505 bags do. by the Danish brig *Carl*, and 800 bags by the Norwegian bark *Speed* on private terms. In other descriptions the dealings have been light within our range. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 14½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¾c.@19c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Low Middling and grades above that standard of good staple have been in reduced supply and in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,272 bales for early delivery, of which 70 bales were to arrive, including 15 bales to shippers, 1,025 bales to spinners and 232 bales to speculators. Also, 1,500 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 17⅞c.; 700 bales do., September, 17c.; 700 bales do., October, 16¾c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14½	14¾	15
Good Ordinary	16¾	16½	16⅝	17
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19	19¼
Middling	19⅛	19½	20	20¼
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,938
Receipts last week	4,534
Receipts the preceding week	8,567
Receipts since Sept. 1	750,697
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	......
Exports since Sept. 1	424,181
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	25,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—The inquiry has been generally limited, and prices have been unsettled.

FEATHERS—Continue very quiet at from 75c.@85c. for Live Geese, ₱ ℔.

FISH—Have been in moderate request, and generally quoted steady.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is very limited for all descriptions, yet prices are quoted without material change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite limited for State and Western Flour, and with rather more liberal offerings prices have been quoted off 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. There has been some export call for sour and No. 2 Flour, but at low rates. Shipping grades of Extra State have been available at from $5 75 for very ordinary to $6 for good brands in lines, but have not been in much request. Some odd lots of Extra State and Western have been taken for export within our range. Medium and high grades have been quite dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,150 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 30@$5 80; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 95; Extra Western at $5 70@$6 05; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@5 80
Superfine State and Western	5 30@5 80
Extra State	5 90@6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 55@6 90
Extra Genesee	6 50@6 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 95@6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 30@9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@6 05
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 25@9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 40@10 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at drooping rates. Sales reported since our last of 1,080 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$7 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand, ranging from $4 50@$7 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales, 285 bbls. Corn-meal continues in limited request at $5 25@$5 40 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 40 for Jersey; and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 50@$5 75
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 75@7 00
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 00@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 50@7 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@6 10
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@27 50

FRUIT—There has not been much inquiry for any other description than Currants, though in some instances, buyers have had any existing advantage. Currants have been firmer and fairly active under the unfavorable crop reports. Sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 25 ₱ box; 580 bbls. Currants, part 11½c.@12c.; and some Turkish Prunes at 12c.@12½c. for old crop, ₱ ℔.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very quiet since our last, and prices have been quoted lower and irregular. The demand for Red and Amber Winter has been limited and has been readily met at from $1 38@$1 44 for old and new, chiefly at $1 38@$1 42 for old, in store and afloat, and $1 40@$1 44 for new, ₱ bushel. There has been very little call for other than steamer grades of Spring, which latter have been moderately dealt in, mostly by export buyers, at from $1 13@$1 22 for very poor to good No. 2 Chicago, and $1 08@$1 10 for No. 3, ₱ bushel. A load of rejected Spring was taken by a miller at $1 02 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been very dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 32@$1 42; No. 1 Spring, nominally, $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 28, nominally, for soft and warm to Prime Milwaukee, and $1 13@$1 22 for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 08@$1 10; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 02@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 65; Amber State at $1 42@$1 44; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 50; White Southern at $1 55@$1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better demand, partly for trade purposes, and partly on speculative account, at stronger prices. The offerings have been less liberal, particularly of sound Mixed, which has been in most request, on the basis of 89c.@90c. for prime boat-loads, the market closing firmly. Yellow and White have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 89c. bid and 90c. asked, for prime; 98c.@$1 06 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, $1 02@$1 12 for White do., and 82c.@85c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in very limited demand, with a better supply available on the basis of 97c.@$1 for Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for Jersey, Pennsylvania and State, ₱ bushel. Canada is held much higher, but is altogether nominal. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt rules quiet at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been offered quite freely at much lower prices for both old and new, leading to increased activity, the trade buying more liberally at the reduced figures, including sound old White Ohio at 54c.; new Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, at from 45c.@55c. for very poor Black and mixed to strictly choice White; sound old Western at 49c.@50c., closing at about 49c.; new Maryland at 40c.; and State at from 47½c.@52½c., in car-lots. Old State, in store, were held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 49c.@50c. for old Mixed Western; 45c.@55c. as the extremes for inferior to very choice new and old mixed and White State, Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 15,071 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in August in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1869	24,100	266,200	67,200	200
1870	22,800	373,282	341,636	3,394
	Inc. 1,300	Inc. 86,682	Dec. 274,436	Inc. 3,194

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1869	213,100	7,636,900	2,667,600	12,000
1870	192,900	7,470,882	1,798,036	94,294
	Dec. 20,200	Dec. 166,088	Dec. 969,564	Inc. 82,294

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at the tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 53,404 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of August, in the years indicated:

	1870.	1860.
Canal Opened,	May 10.	May 6.
Flour bbls.	145,500	213,100
Wheat, bushels	5,447,182	7,636,900
Corn, bushels	8,567,636	2,667,600
Barley, bushels	389,898	12,000
Oats, bushels	4,486,877	1,898,700
Rye, bushels	175,600	225,500
Malt, bushels	566,700	124,100
Feed, ℔s	518,800	5,008,400

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light request, yet have been quoted steady. Bags, 13¾c., gold, in bond. Bagging, 31c.@31½c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. New has been quiet at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been inactive at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been very sparingly dealt in, and quoted weak in price. Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in rather limited demand at unaltered figures. Sales, 3,200 Mexican, 1,000 Rio Grande and 1,000 City Slaughter on private terms; also, 1,300 California at 21½c., gold, ₱ ℔. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔s., 23¾c.@24¼c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 ℔s., 23½c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 ℔s., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 ℔s., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 ℔s., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., 22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 ℔s., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 ℔s., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 ℔s., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 ℔s., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 ℔s., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 ℔s., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 ℔s., 18½c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 ℔s., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 ℔s., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 ℔s., 19½c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 ℔s., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 ℔s., 14c.@15c.; Curricoa, 18@22 ℔s., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 ℔s., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 ℔s., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 ℔s., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 ℔s., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 ℔s., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 ℔s., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 ℔s., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 ℔s., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 ℔s., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 ℔s., 12c.; Bahia, 25@28 ℔s., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 ℔s., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 ℔s., 11c.@12c.; gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 ℔s., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 ℔s., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 ℔s., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 ℔s., 11c.; Para, 35@40 ℔s.; 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 ℔s., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 ℔s., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 ℔s.; 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 ℔s., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 ℔s., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 ℔s., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 ℔s., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 ℔s., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 ℔s., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½c.@12½ ℔s., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 ℔s., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 ℔s., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 ℔s., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 ℔s., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 ℔s., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in light demand at about previous rates, ranging from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869 ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts have been — bales; exports, — bales. The week's business Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "There is no change whatever to report of the market. Choice grades of 'States' are in request at full figures, while low and medium grades are neglected. In '68s there is nothing doing; but it is believed a good demand will set in for them when brewers commence using new Hops, as they will be required in large proportion for mixing. Receipts of the week, 222 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 958 bales; total receipts of the season, 101,676 bales; export clearances last week, none; exports corresponding week last season, 1,831 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,453 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of 6th inst.: 'Since our last report the market has remained very quiet with only a hand-to-mouth trade, chiefly in English, the stock of which is now almost entirely exhausted. Other descriptions attract but little notice. Americans of growth 1868 and '69 move slowly at late rates, the former ruling from £1 to £1 10s., and the latter from £2 5s. to £3 ₱ cwt. Our plantation reports continue quite as favorable as when we last wrote, and the vine being still free from disease, the time for picking so near, we see no reason to alter our opinion of the coming yield, which we believe will be a full average one.' Another correspondent, writing under date of 4th inst., says: 'It is not generally believed that the war in Germany will have an immediate influence upon the consumption of beer, but should it be prolonged it is quite certain to cause distress among the working classes; and as all provisions are dear, the consumption of beer must diminish in a very short time. We do not consider it likely that prices will rule high by reason of a possible destruction of some of the Hop gardens by the army, even should it extend into Bavaria, for the plantations are so divided over the greater part of South Germany that a total destruction would be out of the question. As to shipments from the Continent to England, there certainly will be impediments if the war lasts; but it will only involve a question of a few more shillings ₱ cwt. expense, and a few more days' transit to send the goods via Trieste, (an Austrian port on the Adriatic,) to London. Another thing to consider is, that many of the English houses who have bought Hops in America during the present season, and the American firms who consigned to London, must have sustained losses through the decline in prices during the past seven months, and this will tend to make them more careful in future operations.'"

HONEY—Continues quite dull at 78c.@82c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon.

LATHS—Continue quiet and heavy at $2 20@$2 25 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately active and quoted strong in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been in light request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 65@$1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately sought after at about previous quotations; Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $59@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $49@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$59; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black-walnut, $99@$124.

METALS—Copper has been quoted firmer and has been moderately active, with sales reported of 750,000 ℔s. Ingot, partly for forward delivery, at from 20½c.@21½c., closing, however, less buoyantly at 21c. for Baltimore, and 21¼c. for Lake, at which figures less disposition is shown to operate on speculative account. Iron has been rather more freely dealt in, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 tons American Pig at $33@$34; 275 tons Scotch Pig at $33 for Eglinton, $34 for Glengarnock, and $35 for Gartsherrie; 100 tons T Rails on private terms, and job lots of old double-headed Rails at $40, gold, ₱ ton. English Rails are quoted at $59, gold, and American at $70@$71, currency, ₱ ton. Lead has been quiet but quoted steady at $6 40@$6 50, gold, for common foreign pig, ₱ 100 ℔s.; sales 50 tons on private terms. Spelter has been inactive at 6¼c.@6½c., gold, ₱ ℔. Tin has been in moderate demand; Straits quoted weaker; Plates stronger under the late foreign accounts; sales 3,000 boxes Plates, mixed brands, on private terms; the current quotations being $8 75@$9, gold, for Charcoal, and $7 87½@$8, gold, for Charcoal Terne, ₱ box. Pig Tin has been quoted at 37½c.@38c., gold, for Banca; 36½c., gold, for Straits, and 32½c.@32¾c., gold, for English, ₱ ℔.; sales 10 tons English at 32½c., gold, ₱ ℔. Zinc has been inactive at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed in price. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	21c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, on the basis of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained ₱ 280 ℔s. Tar is quiet and weak: Wilmington is quoted at $2 80@$2 85 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely and has been quoted firmer on the basis of 39½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon, but the dealings have been unimportant. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 85. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been very little movement in any description. Prices have favored buyers slightly. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil at 92c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40; Menhaden at 40c.@42½c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Western has been in some request at $46, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Holders have shown less disposition to offer their stocks freely at current rates, and business has been on a somewhat restricted scale, though a fair inquiry has been noted, particularly for Crude, in bulk, and for Refined for prompt and forward delivery. The market closed generally strong and buoyant. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted very firm at 12c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 2,500 bbls. for early delivery. Crude, in shipping order, continued dull and nearly nominal in price at 16c.@16¼c. ₱ gallon. The Creek advices report a steady but quiet market; 1,000 bbls. were reported sold for early delivery at the Upper Road at $2 95 ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been offered less freely, and has been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported here since our last, of 6,300 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 25c.; 5,000 bbls. do., September, at 24½c.; 6,000 bbls. do., September and October, at 24¼c.; 4,000 bbls. do., September to December, at 24⅝c., and equal to 2,000 bbls. in bulk, for forward delivery, on private terms. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, part at 23¾c.; 2,500 bbls. do., September, at 24c.; 3,000 bbls. do., August and September, at 23¾c., and 3,000 bbls. do., September and October, at 23¾c., ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence include 5,849 bbls. for Dantzic, and 1,000 cases for Barcelona. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request for export within a range of from 29c.@30½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 7,500 cases. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for early delivery, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $28 70@$29, chiefly at $28 75, for Western Mess; $29 90@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 25 for Thin Mess; $29 for City Mess, and $24@$24 75 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller last half September, at $28 87½, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue inactive at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 150 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ ℔. Bacon has been very dull at about 15½c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ ℔. Lard has been in less demand at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 340 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@16¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. for City, and 16¼c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 250 tcs. Prime Steam, seller August, @16½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues quiet at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef rules very dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet, at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand at former rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 2,352 pkgs. Cheese has been lightly dealt in, at from 4c.@14c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 5,462 boxes. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ ℔	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ ℔	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra ₱ ℔	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ ℔	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ ℔	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ ℔	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ ℔	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ ℔	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ ℔	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ ℔	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ ℔	15@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	13	@14
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	12	@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔	9	@11
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ ℔	4	@8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ ℔	12	@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔	8	@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔	11½	@12½
Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔	8	@11

RICE—Continues quiet at previous prices; sales, 75 tcs. Carolina at $9, currency; 250 bags Rangoon, free, at $7@$7 25, currency, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, but not very active.

SEEDS—Timothy has been quiet and heavy; 300 bags have been sold at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Clover-seed dull at 14c.@14½c. ₱ ℔. American Rough Flax inactive at $2 35@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed quiet and rather less buoyant in price.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c., gold, ₱ ℔; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 50c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 22c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been quiet but steady, including Castile at 11¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Continue in light demand at former prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active and quoted about steady; sales 1,623 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9c.@10½c., and 613 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9½c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 11⅝c.@13⅝c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for inferior to prime; 52,500 ℔s. Stearine at 14½c.@18½c.; 21,000 ℔s. Grease at 9½c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Continue quiet at about previous figures, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 20; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quite moderately dealt in at unchanged prices; 220 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Seed Leaf has been rather more active; sales have been reported of 730 cases, 1869, State, at 25c.@26c., and 75 cases various growths at 20c.@48c. ₱ ℔. Of Spanish, 150 bales Havana have been sold at 85c.@$1 02½ ₱ ℔. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¼c.; Sound do., 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium do., 9¾c.@11¾c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 16c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and medium, 18c.@31c.; good and fine, 22c.@26c.; bright work, common and medium, 27c.@32c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Continues quiet but steady. Sales, 275 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pkgs., at 96½c.@97c., nearly all at 97c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 650 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate business reported for British ports, though rates have favored shippers. Petroleum vessels have been in good demand and firm. In other lines trade has been dull. For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 600 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 15,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; also 1,400 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London, a British ship of 1,039 tons' capacity at a round sum. For Glasgow, by sail, 6,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d ₱ bbl., and 7,800 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, by the steamer *Denmark*, 5,000 bbls. Bread at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a British ship, with 8,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Stettin, a Rhenish bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d.; an American brig, with 2,200 bbls. do., and a Norwegian brig, with 1,500 bbls. do., both from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Marseilles, an American brig, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, an American brig, with 500 bbls. and 500 cases Petroleum on private terms. For a Spanish port, a British brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

There was but a small trade in horned Cattle this forenoon. The grades were inferior; only a few lots ran up to good, and even then the top was small. Sheep are firm and slow; the best grades sell off in small lots from 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔. There is no demand for poor light Sheep. The chief part of the Sheep sold during the past week at Communipaw Market arrived from Iowa and Ohio. Hogs are dull and sell from 9½c.@10c ₱ ℔., live weight; 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., City Dressed. Supplies arrive from Iowa and Illinois; grades common, the animals being over-heavy for the heated season.

SALES TODAY.

J. H. DALBEY sold for S. W. ALLERTON & CO., 52 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 14c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves, 129 Illinois Steers, from common to good, at 14½c.@16c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. on an average; also, for S. W. ALLERTON, 59 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 13¾c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; and again, for HEDGES & TAYLOR, 75 Ohio Steers, common Cattle, at 13c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 143 Steers, mixed lot, from Ohio and Virginia; they were tidy, ripe Cattle, went on an average of 15c. ₱ ℔., and weight all round 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Report of Sheep sold by J. M. PIDCOCK, on the 15th, 16th and 17th insts.: 1,231 Sheep, price received, $5,468 97; range of prices, 4½c.@7c. ₱ ℔. Sales effected by R. BELLIS for same dates: 1,561 Sheep, price received, $5,976 65; range of prices, 4½c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Aug. 17, 1870: 2,911 Sheep, price received $12,095 20, average $4 15 ₱ head, range of prices 4½c.@6c. ₱ ℔., with a small top at 6½c. ₱ ℔., arrived from Ohio, Indiana and Northern New-York; 582 Lambs, price received $2,976 93, average $5 11¼ ₱ head, range of prices 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔.; 81 Calves at $10 75 ₱ head.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for past four days, including this forenoon: 556 head of Neat Cattle, 3,122 Hogs, 5,613 Sheep, arrived in 89 cars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

TERRACE GARDEN.
Corner 58th-st. and 3d-av.
GRAND CONCERT by Mollenhauer's Increased Orchestra.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our correspondent at Paris telegraphs that Mr. Vizitelli, one of our war correspondents, has not been seen since the 10th inst., when he returned to Metz after the expulsion of all the foreign correspondents, and great anxiety is felt for his safety. It is proposed to scrutinize the prisoners who arrive from the front in Paris today, to see if Mr. Vizitelli is among them. Gen. Trochu has established his head-quarters in the Palace of the Elysée. Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs to Paris that the leading members of the Spanish Ministry are negotiating with the Republicans, but the latter are not disposed to listen to the overtures, having determined to await their opportunity, as Spain requires but a word from France to become republican. The Bank of Paris, considering itself released by the war from the contract, has refused to pay the Spanish Government the installment of 125,000,000 francs contracted for. The nomination of Gen. Trochu to be Military Governor of Paris inspires great confidence. The capital is now thought able to repel any attack. No reports were received from the front, on the 18th, Gen. Bazaine declining to send dispatches until the result is assured. The reported wounding of Prince Frederick Charles is not confirmed.

In our general dispatches, fighting all day on Thursday near Mars le Tour is reported. The French dispatches bear a confident tone, but advices received in London from Berlin represent that the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz, obtained a victory in the battle, and forced the main body of the French back on Metz. The road to Chalons is now said to be open for the Crown Prince, who is advancing to attack Frossard with three corps. The position at Metz is regarded as critical. Napoleon is still at Rheims. The ground between Metz and Verdun has been the scene of constant carnage since Sunday. An official dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, giving the details of Wednesday's battle, is posted in Paris. The Prussians, it is stated, were repulsed in every attack. The losses are reported as "serious." Additional particulars of Tuesday's combat are given. The French dispatches claim a victory. Gen. Le Grand is reported killed, and Gen. Montaign missing. Of the Prussians, Prince Albert, of Prussia, commanding the cavalry, and Gens. Doering and Wedel are said to be killed, while Gens. Grooter and Van Ranch are wounded. The German account gives a different version of the affair, and the French are reported to have been driven back from the banks of the Meuse to Metz with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles and seven guns. Details through French sources are given of the battle of Sunday, which occurred at Borny, four kilometres from Metz, and not at Longville, as has been stated. The fight lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 7½ in the evening. The French loss is said to have been 1,000, while that of the enemy was 8,000. The reported refusal of an armistice asked for by the Prussians is confirmed. The Paris *Figaro* gives an account of the recent movements of Napoleon. On Tuesday he was at Verdun, and the Prince Imperial left that place the same evening for Chalons, where he is reported to have arrived at daylight on Wednesday morning. In a letter written from Saverne, dated Monday, Aug. 8, Edmond About continues his description of McMahon's retreat, and gives an interesting account of the position of affairs at that place, and the panic which ensued upon the sounding of a false alarm the day before.

The news of reported victories cause intense excitement in Paris, great crowds parade the streets singing the "Marseillaise," but no disorders are as yet reported. The city is now considered a stronghold. The armed force is very large, and great precautions have been taken to guard against famine. Mills, capable of furnishing more flour than could in any event be used, have been erected within the walls. Members of the Garde Mobile from the provinces continue to arrive daily. The *Gaulois* of yesterday pays a high tribute to the abilities of Bazaine as a commander. Eugenie takes part in the movements for the care of the wounded. The American system of tent-hospitals is to be used, and the private gardens of the Tuileries have been converted into an outdoor hospital. The rioters implicated in the Villette affair have been examined, and those proved to be implicated in the affair sent to prison to await trial before the military court. A council of Ministers was held yesterday. Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has taken possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Companies of sharp-shooters are being organized. Prince Napoleon is at Chalons with the army. Nineteen Prussian spies, recently arrested in Paris, are reported to have been tried by a council of war, condemned, and shot at the Fort de Montrouge. Arrests continue to be made, and several suspected parties were seized yesterday. In the Corps Legislatif, on Thursday evening, Count Palikao explained the reasons for the appointment of Trochu as Commander of Paris. In reference to the war, he said that the Prussians had suffered severely in the recent engagements; that in an effort to retreat to St. Michael they had been foiled, and were now unable to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The entire regiment of white Cuirassiers under Bismarck's command, he added, had been totally destroyed near Schlettstadt. The remarks of the Minister were received with enthusiasm.

Among the demands of the King of Prussia, as reported in London, are these: That he shall be declared Emperor of Germany; that Napoleon shall be deposed, and an Orleans Prince placed upon the throne of France. The London *Morning Post* denies that any peace negotiations are on foot, and also the presence of Prince Murat in England. It is said to be certain that King William has refused all propositions looking to an armistice outside of Paris. Austria's and England's efforts to dissuade France from expelling German citizens, have been of no avail. The Germans of the Northern States of Germany will go to Belgium, and those of the Southern States to Switzerland, where provision has been made for their proper treatment. The blockade of the Baltic ports, a Copenhagen dispatch states, has been declared effective. The people in Hamburg are said to be reconciled to the situation. The text of another secret treaty is published in our dispatches. The French Government will soon open a national loan. Algeria, it is reported, will send 30,000 volunteers to France. The report that Le Bœuf's wife is a Prussian is contradicted.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope has decided to recall his nuncio from Vienna on account of the abrogation of the *Concordat*....The crew of the American war steamer *Juniata* have resolved to raise a monument to their five comrades who died of the small-pox....Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a letter to the Papal nuncio in Belgium, regarding the obligation upon the Church to observe the Apostolic constitution, including the infallibility dogma....Almost the entire crew of the bark *A. W. Singleton*, bound from a Cuban port to Greenock, has perished of vomito.

GENERAL.

Two of the three burglars concerned in the murder of young Merrick, at Binghamton, have been drowned in attempting to cross the Chenango River. The other is still at large.

Extensive burglaries have been committed at Silver Lake, Penn., by men camping out in the woods.

The Georgia Legislature has resolved to purchase Kimball's Opera House, at Atlanta, for the State Capitol.

The Young Men's Christian Association is endeavoring to suppress the gambling-houses at Saratoga. Ford & Allen's establishment has been closed, and John Morrissey has agreed to give up his implements on Monday next.

Refreshing rains have fallen in Virginia of late, and the crops are said to be very promising.

The prisoners arrested in North Carolina recently, by order of Gov. Holden, were, yesterday, discharged by United States District Judge Brooks, and a rule was granted against Kirk, who made the arrest, requiring him to show cause why attachment should not be issued against him for making insufficient returns.

A French dancing-master has commenced suit against the *Republican Banner*, at Nashville, Tenn., for copying an article from the Toledo *Blade* touching certain alleged swindling operations at Toledo. He places the damages at $10,000.

The extension-sash and blind factory and planing-mill of Evarts Bros., at Auburn, was destroyed by fire, night before last, involving a loss of $115,000.

Losses by fires in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ontario, recently, have amounted to $800,000. Gilmore's lumber-yard has been destroyed with 6,000,000 feet of lumber, and several farmers have lost their buildings.

The Anti-Chinese Convention, in session at San Francisco, has adopted resolutions in favor of the eight-hour system, denouncing the importation of coolies, and demanding the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty.

The claim of John V. Creeley to the Republican nomination for the Second Pennsylvania Congressional District, in place of Charles O'Neill, has been entertained by the State Central Committee, who refer the question to the Executive Committee of the General Committee.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Union last evening, at No. 327 Bowery, Nelson W. Young in the chair, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to protect the working men from frauds practiced on them by their employers, and empowering them to enter legal proceedings against them when necessary.

The German festival in aid of the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of the slain in the present European war, came off at Jones' Wood yesterday afternoon and evening. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated, but the entertainment was highly satisfactory to those present, and was characterized by the utmost order throughout.

The rumor of the dangerous illness of Commodore Vanderbilt, which was circulated in the "street" yesterday, caused considerable excitement until it was discovered to be a canard.

The Race to Paris.

Now that the first shock is over, a more confident tone appears to prevail in Paris. It would be difficult to explain the grounds of this confidence, unless upon the supposition that it is merely a reaction from the recent panic. We cannot see that the French are less in danger of utter defeat than they were before. Marshal Bazaine has indeed inflicted heavy losses upon the Germans, but they are able to withstand those losses. In the dire confusion which has characterized the telegraphic news received this week, one fact stands clearly out, and it may easily be borne in mind by those who, like a correspondent, complain that they cannot tell from the papers which side is winning. It is that the French forces are very little more than a remnant of what they were a month ago, and that the Generals are still trying desperately to bring the fragments together, in the hope that a stand may still be made at Chalons. The Prussian losses, on the other hand, have probably been fully made up by reinforcements, according to the system which we described a few days ago. Prussia is, therefore, still immensely stronger than France, and seems to have the game in her own hands.

The probability seems to be that out of the 376 battalions of infantry which are included in the French Army, no fewer than 299 battalions were sent to the Rhine last month. There is therefore only a small proportion of the regular army left to be drawn upon. A military writer in a foreign journal estimates that "France has not more than 550,000 drilled men at her disposal, while North Germany alone has 950,000." These figures may not be exact, but they doubtless represent very fairly the disproportion which exists between the two Powers. The longer the fighting continues the weaker must the French become. The people demand to be led against the enemy, but it is very doubtful whether arms for them could be found. The entire military system of France seems to have been rotten to the core, while that of Prussia, depending as it does chiefly upon the patriotism of the people, is vigorous and healthy. The French have overrated their own strength and underrated that of their adversaries—precisely the mistake which was made by the Austrians. No other Power in Europe is likely to fall into that error again. Prussia will emerge from the war the terror of all Europe. It is to be hoped that the day will come when she will no longer be a vast training field for armies, and when it will not be necessary to oblige every man in the country to serve as a soldier. After conquering France, Germany could well afford to remain at peace.

1807 and 1870.

"It will be our lot to exhibit Prussia as it were in her last agonies, and to record the dying confessions of her misguided statesmen," said a writer in the *Quarterly Review* for July, 1815. He was reviewing Gentz's "Journal of the Last Fourteen Days of the Prussian Monarchy." As we turn over the yellow leaves of an essay which, written when the resuscitation of that Power was but a recent event, ably epitomized the long history of its disasters, the mind draws an involuntary comparison between the Prussia of 1807 and of 1870. The battle of Jena had just laid her prostrate at the feet of Napoleon. His troops had virtually annihilated her army, had occupied her cities, and had made her feel all the bitterness of a conquest for which the vacillation of her King and the imcompetence of her Generals were alone to blame. Tempted by the prospect of Austria's humiliation to remain in a state of friendly neutrality toward France, Frederick William III. had, in spite of the entreaties of his people, his statesmen, and his Queen, that he should declare in favor of Russia and Austria, accepted from Bonaparte the bribe of Hanover. But, however well this pleased the King, he was destined to find that he could not defy the popular feeling with impunity. The degradation of French vassalage, and the series of insults to which Bonaparte subjected them, roused the entire nation; and the King, who had delayed action while it might have availed in concert with other Powers, was forced by his subjects into declaring war single-handed against the victor of Austerlitz. The reason given by the Marquis Lucchesini, Prussian Minister at Paris, just before the rupture occured, demonstrated the contempt into which his Government had fallen. "The character of Prussia was," he says, "so completely gone that it was vain to attempt any negotiation with the other States of Europe, without some strong demonstration of sincerity on the part of the Prussian Cabinet; and that could only be shown by having recourse in the outset to that expedient with which it would have been desirable to conclude, viz., a recurrence to arms." Thus compelled to take action, the Prussian King found himself within a few months reduced to the possession of a single city and a few square miles of territory, and the star of the House of Branderburgh had, to all appearance, set forever.

But the Prussia which suffered the disastrous humiliation terminating in the peace of Tilsit was thenceforward destined to enter upon a career of progress such as has but few parallels in the annals of European States. With a spirit worthy of the descendants of those whom the Great Frederick had so often led to victory, a feeling of patriotism, and, consequently, of hostility to French influence, arose throughout all Germany, sufficiently strong to unite in the ties of a common interest its various States. Thanks to the far-sighted statesmen who controlled her destinies, Prussia had by the year 1813 resumed her place as one of the "Great Powers" of Europe, and an effective army of nearly 100,000 men was ready to cooperate with the allies in withstanding the power of Napoleon. Into the history of the eventful period which followed, terminating in the British and Prussian victory of Waterloo, it is unnecessary to enter. From the proclamation of peace in 1815 until the Schleswig-Holstein question again saw her forces in the field, the interval of nearly forty years was judiciously employed in perfecting that system of military service which, originated by Frederick William I., improved by Frederick the Great, and, disorganized during her time of reverse, remodeled by the genius of her great ministers Stein and Scharnhorst, is the undoubted source of Prussia's late successes. It furnished the material which needed but the guiding hand of statesmanship to render it formidable. Without this it was but as the powder in the magazine, the cannon in the arsenal—a gigantic weapon of offense if skillfully used, but otherwise an expensive and inert body of warlike *materiel*.

The Prussian military system, codified by the "Law of 3d September, 1814," has been often enlarged upon, but seldom epitomized; and not one-half of those who peruse with unfailing interest the accounts daily published of the great war at this moment convulsing Europe have any clear conception of even its general provisions. The whole of Prussia proper was, in 1733, divided by Frederick William I. into districts, each of which was bound to maintain the effective strength of a regiment. This was the basis of the Landwehr system, improved by Frederick the Great so as to create a miniature but complete army within each province. The amended scheme of 1814 established four bodies, which comprised: 1, a standing army; 2, a Landwehr of the first call; 3, a Landwehr of the second call; and, 4, the Landsturm. The standing army was to consist of volunteers of two classes, and of a sufficient number of the youth of the nation, called out between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, a service of from one to three years being compulsory. The Landwehr of the first call was a militia liable to serve either at home or abroad, in case of war, but in peace time compelled only to undergo such exercise as was necessary for training. It was composed of all young men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six not serving in the regular army, of volunteers trained in the light battalions, and of the rest of the population up to their thirty-second year, not having completed twelve years service. The Landwehr of the second call consisted of all who had left the army and the first call, and all other able-bodied men up to forty years of age; while the Landsturm included all men not otherwise allotted up to their fiftieth year, all who had completed Landwehr service, as well as all youths able to carry arms of the age of seventeen. These latter are called out only when the province in which they reside is actually threatened—an eventuality which has never arisen since their organization.

With so all-embracing a scheme of service, applied as it now is to all those States recently absorbed by Prussia, her immense military power is easily understood. Less oppressive, or at all events more popular, than the French conscription, owing possibly to its universality and the general impossibility of providing substitutes, it is more efficient, and seems to appeal more successfully to the patriotic instincts of the people. A comparison of Prussia as she was in 1807, and Prussia as she is in 1870, reflects immense credit upon the adminstrative ability of her military authorities, impracticable as some details of her system would be under other forms of Government. And this remark holds good, quite irrespective of the result of the present conflict.

The Rationale of Party Reform.

The words of truth and soberness which Ex-Gov. Orr has penned, in explanation and vindication of his purpose to act with the Republican Party in his native State, merit the attention of every thoughtful Southern man. The wisdom that dictates them is not greater than the moral courage which prompts Mr. Orr to separate himself from those who, under the pretext of reforming the Government of South Carolina, make war upon the party which restored the State to the Union, improved its credit, and promoted the interests of its people. The malignants who now assail him as an apostate will live to repent of their folly if they refuse to profit by his sagacity.

Our readers know the position of affairs in South Carolina. Two tickets are before the people—that of the regular Republican organization, and a ticket nominated by a so-called Reform party, which assails the Republican candidates without venturing to challenge the platform on which they stand. This no-party movement does not essentially differ in its scope or plans from movements that are talked of in other parts of the South. It affects friendliness to the national results of the Republican policy, but assails Republican rule in South Carolina. It makes no declaration of war against the party, as a whole, but attacks the character and acts of its representatives in the State. It proposes to reform the party, but in reality aims at its destruction. The dishonesty of these professions is apparent. Mr. Orr shows that they are also hopeless and inexpedient.

For the maintenance of this position it is not necessary to applaud every act of Gov. Scott's Administration. Upon this point Mr. Orr speaks plainly. He admits that in some departments of the State Government retrenchment and reform are needed—that "some of its offices are filled by incompetent and corrupt men,"—that "more economy in the appropriation and disbursement of public money should be practiced." What then? The question is not as to the advisability of improvement, but as to the best method of effecting it. The no-party reformers pretend that a new organization, apart from that of the Republicans, is essential—one to which "the good men of all parties" may consistently adhere. The device is as old as partisan trickery, and Mr. Orr discards it like a man. He is zealously for reform, but he would promote it by laboring within the Republican ranks.

The reasons he assigns in support of this view seem to us conclusive. The opposition to that, whatever it be called, is in effect anti-Republican. Its first effect, therefore, will be to render the regular Republican organization more compact than ever. Republicans will feel that the maintenance of its unity and power is more important than aught that is involved in a demand for minor reforms. And the desire to preserve unity will be favorable to the designing and unscrupulous. They will profit by the ardor of party excitement in securing a firmer hold. The probability of reform in these circumstances is less than the probability of increased evil. Besides, as Mr. Orr proves, the South Carolina Republicans, so long as they remain united, will continue to control the State. Nothing that the no-party candidates can say will alienate the colored voters from the Republican Party. They owe to it their political existence, and will stand by it in every emergency.

It is, nevertheless, possible to purge the party of bad influences and make it an instrument for effecting all necessary reforms, and Mr. Orr shows how. "The wise and experienced, in good faith, must go into the Republican Party, acquire a fair and legitimate influence, aid in selecting the most competent and deserving men for official position in the Republican ranks; and when confidence has been attained by good faith and sincerity, then the highest intelligence and virtue will be invoked by the Republican Conventions for services in the offices of trust and responsibility." The rationale of party reform could not be more clearly stated. Energetic, cordial, honest action within the party,—not carping criticism and hostile action outside of it: this is the process which may be advantageously applied elsewhere than in South Carolina. There is room for it in Georgia, where hostility to Gov. Blodgett assumes fantastic forms,—in Virginia, where a host of good men prefer conservatism, with a dubious relationship to Democracy, to a practical alliance with Republicans,—and even in New-York, where the indifference of our best citizens has enabled small and worthless creatures to acquire an influence which only ministers to their personal aggrandizement.

Libraries Old and New.

Various causes may be assigned for the fact that our great libraries are still far from being a credit to the nation. Among others must be included the fixed objection to Government appropriations for any purpose lying beyond executive necessities, as also the indisposition of our leading centres of population to concede to any single city the implied metropolitan position which making it the depositary of national treasures might be supposed to involve. Hence it happens that while England is proud of the possession of the British Museum and the National Gallery, and while France gladly concedes to Paris the privilege of possessing the Louvre and the Imperial Library, it would be impossible to find among us any widely-diffused desire to see any of our great cities hold for the people at large collections worthy of being called national.

The extension of our populated area is likely to increase rather than diminish the sentiment from which this originates, and we must, therefore, look to the exertions of private and corporate liberality for the growth of literary and artistic collections worthy of our marvelous social and material progress. In this City a signal want of unity of purpose has hitherto interfered with the formation of a great and expansive library. We have centres enough round which such a collection might arise, but founded as they all to some extent are on some special and distinctive basis, their development proceeds but slowly, and their prospects of future usefulness are proportionately circumscribed.

A book has been lately published in England which shows, by a history of the origin and progress of the British Museum, how a collection, having its origin in private liberality, may, in time, become a truly universal and popular one. The eccentric and rather parsimonious physician of Chelsea, Sir Hans Sloane, did not present his collection of books and manuscripts to the British nation as a free gift, but he gave them a property, valued at $250,000, for $100,000. Thus acquired by actual purchase, the possessions which were placed under the care of the Museum Trustees could of course be treated as they thought best. Some of the earlier measures adopted to secure the property against destruction or purloining are curious enough. The public were only to be admitted in parties of ten at a time, and even these were to be broken up in two companies, and were to be limited to an hour's inspection of each department. Somewhat to the surprise, evidently, of the custodians, their fears for the safety of their property, so far at least as the general public was concerned, proved utterly groundless. "Even habitual thieves," they reported, "think it shame to rob that which has been so assiduously and generously gathered and kept for the people's use and pleasure." Certain professional bookworms do not, however, appear to have been so discriminating. The number of annual visitors is stated to have increased from 11,989 in 1805, the first year in which a record was kept, to 575,739 in 1868. In 1759 a corner room, furnished with a wainscot table and twenty chairs, was set apart for readers, and here Dr. Johnson, David Hume, and many of their famous contemporaries, repaired for study and reference, and were amply satisfied with the accommodation. About this period the daily average of readers was about six. A hundred years later finds the Museum in possession of its present magnificent reading-room, with a daily average of 354 readers, and an annual total of upward of one hundred thousand.

The liberal grants of national money, and the statutory enactments providing copies of all new books, have of course had the chief share in making the library of the British Museum the very comprehensive collection which it is, but a great measure of its success has also been due to the fact of its being managed by a carefully-selected Board as a public trust for the public benefit. Had the founder hampered it with any restrictions originating solely with himself, and calculated to interfere with its thorough usefulness, it would probably have remained Sloane's library to this day. Anything short of unreserved popular control over such institutions is always likely to interfere with their usefulness, besides preventing that increase from continuous donations which a truly public possession can alone expect or invite. The lesson is one which might be profitably studied by some of our City libraries, which only lack a more liberal and popular style of management to make them the centres of a collection of which the City might be justly proud.

Scientific Pillage.

We all remember what a sensation Mesmerism created when it was first announced. The notion that one man could gain such a mastery over his fellows as to subject their wills entirely to his, and make their mental and muscular motions alike obedient to his wishes, was startling enough. Public exhibitions of the new power were given by its prophets and disciples, and gaping audiences were treated to the spectacle of men and women mesmerized into human jumping-jacks, and moving their arms and legs in blind submission to the will of the operator. In London, if we are not mistaken, there was even founded a school of what was called Phreno-Mesmerism, where pupils were trained in the noble science, and which professed to be able to develop the mental organs of the mesmerized subject one by one in succession. Thus, the patient being put into the magnetic trance, the bump of language was excited, whereupon he burst forth into the midst of an eloquent oration; the bump of combativeness being touched, he became an amateur Sayers or Heenan at once, and so on with the rest. This was only one manifestation of the wide-spread public excitement on the subject of the new discovery, with regard to which the most extravagant possibilities were predicted and believed.

Time, which dissipates so many illusions, has not dealt more kindly with this, and mesmerism has long ago lost the halo of mystery and romance which the vulgar mind had thrown about it. Other novelties have usurped its place; the wonders of spiritualism, and the curious exploits of the Davenports and Home, have cast its miracles into the shade, and nowadays one scarcely ever hears it mentioned. Nevertheless, its professors still live, and some of them, it seems, have discovered a use for the science which its founder certainly never contemplated. Certain gypsies have for some time been encamped in the neighborhood of Rutland, Vt. A few days ago two female gypsies called at the house of a lady in the town with baskets for sale, and observing a small bump on her forehead, offered to remove it. One of them thereupon, we are told, passed her hands over the lady's face, who became for a short time unconscious, and went about all the rest of the day with a strange dizziness in her head. Soon after, she missed a number of spoons, and naturally suspected her gypsy visitors. She therefore procured the services of an officer, and was about to start for the encampment, when the two delinquents, who may be supposed, by virtue of their supernatural power, to have foreseen her intent, marched into the house with a bundle which was found to contain the missing articles, and, explaining that they had borrowed them, went away. Whether the authorities of Rutland have taken pains to instruct these benighted heathen that borrowing spoons without the owner's permission is a grave moral error under the Christian code, we are not informed; but it is fair to suppose that other ladies of Rutland who are troubled with facial disfigurements and silver spoons, will be more circumspect about their physicians.

If this accomplishment should become generally known, and it seems altogether too valuable to be long buried in the obscurity of Vermont gypsy encampments, we shall all need to tremble for our spoons as we never trembled before. Chloroform, to some extent, one might guard against. Its very unmistakable odor alone would betray its presence. But against that pseudo-Samaritan who approaches us with alluring offers of healing and refreshment, and then with a pass of the hand steals away first our senses, and then our other valuables, what foresight or vigilance will avail? A scientific education will, perhaps, become a pre-requisite for every successful thief—indeed, what with the adaptation of anæsthesia and chemistry to unrighteous ends, that is almost the case now—and violence for purposes of robbery may become superfluous and vulgar. This, of course, will be an advantage. It is better to be mesmerized than garroted; and, in any event, we in New-York cannot well be more defenseless than we are. On the other hand, honest folks may learn to mesmerize as well as the rogues, and so spoil the spoiler. On the whole, then, we await this innovation in thieving with tranquillity, only asking that Superintendent Jourdan will put his force under the instruction of a complete professor of Mesmer's art.

Our correspondent at Paris gives an account of the means by which, as he asserts, two powerful English journals have been moved to take up the cause of the Orleans family. It is to be hoped that higher motives than those which are assigned have guided our contemporaries in their course. Mr. Disraeli once insinuated that the inspirations of the London *Times* were drawn from "gilded saloons," but so direct a charge as that which our correspondent alleges has been brought against it, has seldom been adduced before. For the honor of our profession we may hope that there is nothing more than rumor in it. Meanwhile, a well-known writer, Mr. Vizetelly, who was engaged as one of our correspondents at the front, seems to have fallen a victim to the vigilance of the French authorities. The work assigned to correspondents during the war has not, thus far, been of the most agreeable kind. Our correspondent with the Prussian Army has, however, been favored by the King with a special pass, so that we may presume he is out of harm's way.

Three weeks ago the Parisians were complacently speculating on the prospect of the rapid march of their armies to Berlin. Now they are aroused to the startling fact that their beautiful Bois de Boulogne must be cut down to provide for the defense of their own capital. Many of our readers who have spent a pleasant holiday in Paris will regret the sacrifice of the famous "Bois," but how much more deeply must its loss effect the Parisians themselves! Little did they suppose that this was to be one of the early results of the Emperor's declaration of war. The power of France seems to have disappeared like a dream. While the war was confined to the frontier, the Parisians could at least hope that the fortune of war would change. But now that they are called upon to defend their own homes they must begin to share the Emperor's evident dejection when he entered upon the campaign. The restoration of the Orleans family would not quite console them for the humiliation they are at present undergoing.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles seems to have suffered the most severly in the recent engagements. We may or may not credit the statement that the King of Prussia has confessed that this vast body of men is nearly destroyed. But it is evident from Marshal Bazaine's dispatch that the action on Wednesday cost it dear. It may probably take some time to restore the command of Prince Frederick Charles to its original strength.

After all the stories which we have received about the flight of the Empress, it turns out that she is still in Paris, busily occupied in making preparations for the succor of the wounded. The Prince Imperial appears to be still with his father. The newsmongers ought to give the Empress a little rest. It may be doubted whether she is the sort of woman to run away at the first approach of danger.

The news this morning shows us how very little dependence is to be placed upon the guesswork of the London *Times*. That journal positively stated that Marshal Bazaine was shut up in Metz, and could only hope to obtain terms by capitulating. Today we have a dispatch from the Marshal himself, dated Verdun, Aug. 17. The news from London seems to be altogether less trustworthy even than that which comes from Paris.

Why cannot the Democratic journals conceal their chagrin at the election law recently enacted by Congress? The fact that it implies the exercise of Federal authority in a manner which the other States' Rights men consider unconstitutional, is a fair ground of criticism. But when column after column appears, conceived in the spirit of an angry partisanship, it is impossible not to suspect that the hostility to the law originates less in qualms of conscience about its constitutionality than in dread of its interference with ordinary Democratic plans. There is nothing intrinsically unjust in the law; it interposes no obstacle to the exercise of the franchise by any man entitled to vote; it makes no discrimination in favor of one party and against another; it imposes no penalty upon any one who does not earn punishment. Whence, then, this violent opposition? Are we to conclude that the Democrats, notwithstanding all their professions, do not want a fair election, and would much rather have no check upon the rascality which has served them so often and so well? Their fury scarcely admits of any other explanation.

We give an abstract of Mr. Speaker Blaine's speech on accepting a renomination from his constituents. It is what might have been expected—clear, straightforward, and satisfactory. While pointing proudly to the Republican record in connection with the rebellion, Mr. Blaine dwells most emphatically upon the economical and fiscal reforms which the party have since effected. Unlike Mr. Boutwell, he recognizes the wisdom of the policy which has reduced, and would still reduce, taxation. Not a session has passed since the war without some decisive and favorable action upon this subject; and in the promise of further reform and reduction which this circumstance affords, he sees one aspect of his party's justification. The prominence which Mr. Blaine assigns to these questions indicates a sound estimate of the people's wants, and a correct conception of the direction in which popular sentiment flows.

It must be admitted that, so far, the Democrats have not achieved signal success in their efforts at platform-making. Neither in Maine nor Iowa, neither in Illinois nor Georgia, has any creative or organizing power manifested itself. The most that can be said in favor of the best of the resolutions that have been propounded is, that they are not as offensive or mischievous as they might have been. The Maine resolution in regard to the reconstructed State Governments is, perhaps, the worst of the lot. The others are, for the most part, vapid and purposeless. The National Administration and the general course of Congress are assailed, with a supreme indifference to truth; but there is no glimpse of a broad, practical policy, nor of the presence of the intellect which in other days rendered the party great. Where specific declarations are ventured upon, they are of a nature that will not win for the party the support of thinking, careful people. In the Thirteenth District of Illinois, for example, resolutions favoring the payment of Five-twenties in greenbacks, the taxation of Government bonds, and the abolition of the national banking system, were adopted. Beyond these marks of the Pendletonian era, Western Democrats do not seem to have advanced.

The *Star* probably expresses the feeling of the great majority of intelligent and genuine working men when it assails the pretensions of the most conspicuous actors in the Labor Convention at Cincinnati. Experience teaches the same lesson here that it long since taught in the leading labor-centres of Great Britain. They talk most loudly about the rights of labor who are most averse to labor. The professional agitator, though he roar fiercely in behalf of working men, is seldom addicted to work. He finds it more pleasant and vastly more profitable to travel round, make speeches, indite buncombe resolutions, and manage things generally. He shines in "management." Are we sketching a common-place demagogue? We are simply portraying the class who seem to abound in the Cincinnati Convention—men who present extravagant and impracticable propositions, and do more harm than good to the cause of honest labor. *That* needs a judicious championship—not the wild theorizing which has predominated at Cincinnati.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

How the Obstructions were Removed from the Harbor—The Manner and Cost of the Operation.

The Neptune Submarine Company, after nearly two years of labor, have concluded the difficult and perilous feat of removing the wreck of the iron steam-ship *Scotland*, and the Government engineer having accepted the work the Company has received the final payment due under the contract. As a similar submarine operation has never been before performed, viz., the raising by piece-meal of an iron ship of 4,000 tons burden submerged in the open sea, it may be interesting to give to the public some account of the manner in which this work was accomplished. The Neptune Submarine Company contracted with the United States Engineer Department to remove the wreck for $63,300, the Company to retain all the material and property raised. Operations were commenced at once, and a large schooner with steam hoisting apparatus, having a crew of experienced wreckers, were dispatched to the wreck. It was first proposed to employ nitro-glycerine for blasting purposes, and the manufacture of this explosive agent was begun at Sandy Hook. Subsequently, it being found that the glycerine lost its explosive power when submerged in water of a certain degree of temperature, and very satisfactory experiments being made with fine blasting powder prepared in the form of torpedoes, the use of nitro-glycerine was discontinued and the powder was substituted.

It had previously been the opinion of scientific engineers and submarine operators that powder would lack the power necessary to break up large beams or plates of iron, while nitro-glycerine, [illegible] in its effect, would [illegible]. Experience proved the fallacy of this opinion. Powder when placed in contact with the solid objects, and securely confined, has a force [illegible] times greater than under the usual conditions.

Soon after the commencement of the work the Company purchased the powerful derrick steam-propeller [illegible], and the work was pushed with the utmost vigor, [illegible] and weeks [illegible] in consequence of bad weather, it being impossible to work in a rough sea. On the [illegible] January, 1869, [illegible] accident occurred by the premature discharge of a torpedo, and Capt. [illegible] Churchill, the Superintendent, and [illegible] men were killed. The work, however, was resumed [illegible] difficulties until [illegible] most [illegible] Government [illegible] minimum depth of [illegible] feet at mean low water being found [illegible]. From Capt. Scott, agent of the Neptune Submarine Company, we learn [illegible] prise about [illegible] the divers [illegible] powder, [illegible] fired by the galvanic battery, and some [illegible] tons have been raised. The iron monster, which for years [illegible] our seamen, having caused the destruction of many valuable vessels and property, is at last out of harm's way.

War Upon the Ticket Speculators.

A decided raid was made, last evening, by the Police upon the theatre-ticket speculators, the movement in force being made upon those who have [illegible] Booth's Theatre as the scene of their operations. Before the doors opened a large number of the [illegible] of Police were posted in Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, [illegible] the house on either side, so that the sidewalk speculators could [illegible] within a block of the house. [illegible] thus completely [illegible] to dispose of their tickets [illegible] was entirely [illegible] the patrons of the [illegible] at the box [illegible] to be a ticket-speculator [illegible] with a large number of tickets [illegible] these have [illegible] admittance. [illegible] feeling, [illegible] at any time [illegible] construed [illegible] rests were made. [illegible] Niblo's Garden [illegible] seeing the [illegible] forced their up-town brethren from the field.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Recall of the Papal Nuncio from Vienna—Monument to American Seamen—Papal Infallibility.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The Pope has decided to recall his Nuncio from Vienna, on account of Austria's abrogation of the Concordat.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The crew of the American war-steamer *Juniata* have resolved to erect a monument to their five comrades who died of small-pox.

Almost the entire crew of the bark *A. W. Singleton*, from a Cuban port, bound to Greenock, have perished of the vomito.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Cardinal ANTONELLI has addressed a letter to the Papal Nuncio at Belgium, saying that the Holy See has heard that some of the Bishops think that the apostolic constitution, including the dogma of Infallibility, proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council July 18, is not obligatory upon the Church so long as it is not published solemnly and officially by the Pope. The Cardinal says that every one should understand that this view is an error. The Constitution was duly promulgated, and the Pontiff confirmed it. It was advertised in all usual places, and is binding upon the whole Catholic world without further notice.

Rome Since the French Evacuation—Apprehensions and Precautions.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Letters from Rome report that Gen. CHARRETTE, Commander of the Papal forces at Viterbo, imagining that the Italian Army would attack him, has demanded that the passage of the Tiber be immediately fortified, especially at Orte, at which point the railway from Florence enters the Papal territory. The police authorities of Rome announce that all strangers living in the city and within four miles of the walls must obtain permits of residence, and that without such papers they will be liable to expulsion. This precaution is taken to prevent the emissaries of Italy from entering the city and creating trouble.

CANADA.

Drouth in Ontario—Destructive Hurricanes.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 19.—No rain has fallen in this region for more than two months, and the whole country is as dry as tinder. A terrific gale occurred last night, and the destruction of life and property was very great.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—A heavy hurricane, accompanied by rain, set in about 1 o'clock this morning, which proved very destructive to property throughout the country. Some of the shipping in the harbor was damaged. A pilot of a vessel coming in was washed overboard and drowned. The St. Louis and Russell's Hotels are crowded to overflowing with Americans, and among them are several notabilities.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Anti-Chinese Convention in San Francisco—First Shipment of Grain Overland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The Anti-Chinese Convention, in session here, adopted a long platform. It approves of the eight-hour system, denounces the importation of Coolies, repudiates all acts of violence to the Chinese, asserts that their exclusion should be accomplished by legislation, demands the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, and proposes to subsidize the steam-ship lines used in the importation of Coolies, or the corporations employing them.....The population of California is estimated at 600,000.....Ten car-loads of wheat and flour were shipped to New-York yesterday. This is the first shipment by railroad.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Heavy Losses at Auburn, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass.—Extensive Conflagrations in Canada—Saw-Mill and Railroad Bridge Burned at Concord, N. H.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the sash and blind factory and planing-mill of EVARTS BROS. The building, which was of wood, and the valuable machinery contained in it, were destroyed. The loss is $15,000, and the insurance $8,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock last night in RICHMOND's stables, on Sanford-street, and extended rapidly to WALKER's and SCEERY's blocks, on the same street, both of which were destroyed. The loss is heavy.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 19.—Several wealthy farmers have been burned out recently, losing from $8,000 to $10,000 each. GILMOUR's piling-ground for lumber has been burned with 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The loss is $40,000. The destruction of property by fire within twenty miles of this city is estimated at above $800,000. The city is in considerable danger from fire.

SAW-MILL AND RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19.—FARNUM & MARTIN's steam saw-mill, in West Concord, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is $7,000; insurance, $4,000. The railroad bridge, near by, was also burned. Loss, $2,000.

The incendiary fire, early this morning, destroyed a barn of F. & J. M. RICHMOND. loss $1,000, insured for $650; W. H. PARSONS, barn, loss $1,000, insured; and nearly the whole of the building of T. M. WALKER & Co., dealers in paints, sashes and blinds, loss $30,000, insurance $7,000, on stock, $5,000 in the Girard, of Philadelphia, and $2,000 in the Merchants', of Chicago, and $5,000 on the building, equally divided between the Girard and North American, of Philadelphia.

THE SOUTH.

Visitors at the Springs in Virginia—Purchase of Capitol Building in Georgia.

ALLEGHANY, Va., Aug. 19.—The season at the Virginia Springs is now at its height. At Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs there are now 925 visitors; at the Old Sweetbrier, 350; at the Hot, 200; Rockbridge Alum, 350; Heating, 200; Warm, 100; Red Sweet, 300; Salt Sulphur, 100; Montgomery White, 300; Coyness, 100; and the other springs have their quota. The number here cannot be accommodated in the cottages, and are camping out. Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived today and was quartered in the tent with Ex-Gov. HERBERT, of Louisiana. Gen. GORDEN, of Georgia, and Gen. HARDEE, of Alabama, are also here. Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is at the Hot Springs for rheumatism. Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, and his Aid, Col. OWENS, passed up the road, last night, en route for Montgomery Springs. The closing masquerade ball of the season at the Greenbrier White Springs is announced for the 31st inst....There has been refreshing rains throughout the State for the past ten days, and the crops of corn harvested in Virginia this year will be the most extensive since the war.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The House, today, adopted the Senate resolution to purchase Kimball's Opera House for the Capitol—Yeas 78, nays 48.

The North Carolina Troubles—All the Prisoners Discharged.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 19.—United States District Judge BROOKS, today, discharged all the prisoners, including Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., editor of the *Sentinel*, who were brought before him at Salisbury. He also granted a rule against KIRK to show cause why an attachment shall not be granted against him for not making sufficient returns of prisoners that he (BROOKS) has issued writs for, who were hurried to Raleigh to be brought before Judge PIERSON. This rule is returnable at Raleigh on Thursday next. A motion of *retraxit* of the petitioners before Judge PIERSON was granted. When WILEY, one of the Caswell prisoners, was produced, his examination was proceeded with under the bench warrant issued yesterday but was afterward postponed till Monday next, in order to give him time to procure witnesses. He is to be examined on the charge of murder. The correspondence between Judge PIERSON and Gov. HOLDEN has been published. The former places the responsibility of delay upon the latter. The general opinion is that Judge BROOKS' writs only caused the surrender of the prisoners. Judge PIERSON had a long interview with Gov. HOLDEN last night, and the latter dined with the Governor at his hotel today. A grand reception is arranged for Monday, on the arrival of Hon. JOSIAH TURNER and others in this city.

WASHINGTON.

Engraving the Funding Bonds—The Additional National Currency—Expenses of Mr. Buchanan's and Gen. Grant's Administrations Compared—Mails for France.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Work upon the bonds authorized by the Funding bill is going steadily forward in the printing and engraving divisions at the Treasury Department. Six registered and four coupon bonds of each series will be issued, all conforming to a general plan but differing in detail. The heads of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, JEFFERSON, the elder and the younger ADAMS, and others of the old familiar faces, will appear upon some of these bonds, and a number of new portraits are being engraved for the same purpose. A full face of THOMAS H. BENTON has been completed. A portrait of BURLINGAME is under way, and those of FARRAGUT, RAWLINS and Gov. ANDREW will also probably be used. The ornamental work upon the faces of the bonds is an ingenious combination of scroll and geometrical lathe-work, and will be different upon each denomination and series. The backs will also be distinguished by different coloring, and the bonds will be printed upon paper, with a blue-colored fibre running through both the bond and coupon, as in that used for the new fifty-cent fractional currency. Superintendent MCCARTEE is now in Philadelphia making arrangements with the manufacturers who are to furnish the paper. All the new bonds will have for vignette a finely-engraved fac-simile of the Capitol instead of the Treasury building, as in the old series.

THE ADDITIONAL CURRENCY.

The distribution of the entire $54,000,000 of national currency authorized will occupy, it is expected, at least a year. The first of the banks organized will receive their notes next month.

THE THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Since the present Administration came into power, the Treasury has been steadily though slowly absorbing the three per cent. certificates. They have already been reduced about 11,000,000, and about 35,000 of them have come in for redemption during the present month.

COMPARATIVE EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATIONS.

By a statement which has just been prepared at the Treasury Department, it appears that the expenses of the last fiscal year of President BUCHANAN's administration were at the rate of $2 01 per capita of population, while for the last fiscal year, the first of President GRANT's administration, deducting what properly belongs to war expenses, and reducing the amount to a gold basis at the average premium for the year, which is about twenty-three, the expenses of the Government have been $1 64 per capita, estimating the population at 40,000,000.

THE MAILS FOR FRANCE.

Directions were issued from the Post-office Department today to make up a French mail for the steamer *Guiding Star*, which sails from New-York for Havre on Tuesday next. This is the first American steamer to undertake Transatlantic mail service, and being an American vessel, she will be entitled to receive as compensation the inland as well as the sea postages.

THE WEST.

Robbery by Clerks at St. Louis—West Point Cadetship Appointment.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—J. M. EDGAR, a clerk, and BENJAMIN F. REYNOLDS, the manager of the branch office of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Co. in the lower part of the city, were arrested, yesterday, for robbing the main office of about $1,000 worth of property....JOHN P. WEISSER, of this city, has been awarded the vacant cadetship at West Point for the Second Congressional District of this State.

Violent Storm in Indiana—Libel Suit Against a Newspaper.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—This afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning, prevailed in this vicinity. The unfinished steeple of the Trinity Lutheran Church was blown down, crushing in the Trinity school-house roof and side walls, causing damages to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000. No one in the building was hurt. JOHN TOPHILL, an old citizen, while standing in his barn-door, was struck by lightning and killed. The steeple of the Walnut-street Church was struck, causing slight damage. The skylight of the Opera-house was blown off. Trees were blown down, and at the wharf several boats were grounded. In Knight Township, a barn was struck and burned, with a mower, two wagons and the hay crop. One horse was killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Mons. DAMOND, a dancing-master, has entered suit against the *Republican Banner* for $10,000 damages, that paper having copied from the Toledo *Blade* an article touching upon his alleged swindling operations in Toledo.

THE BINGHAMTON MURDER

Two of the Burglars Drowned—The Other Still at Large.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Aug. 19.—The bodies of two of the three burglars who murdered the young man MIRRICK, in HALBERT's store, in this city, on Wednesday morning, were found this morning in the Chenango River. After the murder they attempted to cross the river, and were drowned. They were both injured, one of them very severely, in the fight with the clerks at the store. Their confederate is still at large. The bodies have not been identified, but it is evident they did not belong in this neighborhood.

Burglaries and Highway Robbery in the Rural Districts—Suicide in a House of Ill-Fame.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Three men camping out in the woods have recently committed six burglaries near Silver Lake, Penn., ten miles from this city....A young woman known as SUSIE FRENCH committed suicide in a house of ill-fame yesterday. She had been intimate with a man suspected of committing a burglary here recently....Last night, in this city, a highwayman caught a boy, aged sixteen, menaced him with a revolver and robbed him of his pocket-book containing a few dollars.

Association for the Advancement of Science—Reception by the Mayor of Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, is now in session in this city. A large number of distinguished scientific men from various parts of the country are present and have been introduced to the Mayor by Hon. J. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman of the Local Committee. The Mayor cordially welcomed them to the city. T. STERRY HUNT is President of the Association. Last evening the retiring President, Col. FOSTER, of Chicago, delivered the annual address, after which the members attended a reception at the house of Mayor GILBERT.

Suppression of Gambling at Saratoga—Action of the Young Men's Christian Association.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The Young Men's Christian Association having appointed a Committee of five to suppress the gambling houses here, FORD & ALLEN, on hearing of the measure taken, closed up their establishment on Wednesday. On Thursday officers visited JOHN MORRISSY's place and took an inventory of implements, which he agreed to deliver to them on Monday.

Movements of President Grant at Long Branch—Departure of Gen. Hazen for Europe.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. Aug. 19.—President GRANT, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Mr. DENT, Ex-Secretary BORIE and daughter, rode out today, and paid a visit to the Ninth Regiment Camping-Grounds. In the evening the President visited the Metropolitan Hotel. The President, desiring rest, will not attend any balls during his sojourn here....Major-Gen. HAZEN left to-day, and will proceed to Europe to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

LABOR CONVENTION.

Action on the Platform—New Resolutions Offered—Proceedings of the Fourth Day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The Labor Congress met at 9 o'clock this morning. Resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the Government to protect every branch of honest industry pursued by its citizens, and that all duties on ship-building materials should be removed, were referred to a committee. A resolution recommending all organizations of protective associations to adopt the eight-hour rule was also referred. The fourth and fifth resolutions of the platform were adopted. An amendment to the sixth resolution that the accumulated wealth of the nation, which is the result of labor already performed, should be taxed on a graduated basis, so as to make the burden of taxation bear heaviest upon those who have secured to themselves the lion's share of the fruits of American toil, was presented by Mr. COFFIN, and warmly discussed. Mrs. HATHAWAY favored the amendment, declaring that it expressed the views of the working women, who are always at the very bottom of the pyramid of oppression that rests upon the laboring classes. Pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned.

The Chair announced that the Labor Assembly, of Cincinnati, would pay all the debts contracted by the Congress during its session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. COFFIN's substitute for the sixth resolution was lost, and the original resolution adopted. This resolution declares that the burden of taxation should rest equally on all classes and interests, and that the exemption of Government bonds from taxation was a violation of all just principles of the revenue laws. The seventh resolution, declaring that Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free the necessaries of life, and levy duties for the revenue on articles of luxury and on such manufactures as we can produce, was then taken up. The discussion on this resolution was long. Mr. FLANNIGAN offered a substitute. The substitute was lost and the original resolution adopted. The eighth resolution was taken up. It declared against the grant of public lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in favor of giving them, free of cost, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, to actual settlers. Mr. MAGUIRE, of Missouri, offered a substitute, and Mr. PETERS offered a long series of resolutions as an amendment to Mr. MAGUIRE's substitute. Mr. SANFORD offered a substitute for the whole matter, pending the discussion of which the Congress took a recess till evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Republican Nomination in the Second Philadelphia Congressional District.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—JOHN V. CREELY, who claims to have been defrauded of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District, is not content with the decision of the City Executive Committee, which has recognized CHARLES O'NEILL as the nominee. Mr. CREELY from the first denied the right of the City Committee to interfere in the matter, on the ground that any question affecting the Congressional District was State matter, and, therefore, should be referred to the State Central Committee. He accordingly repaired to Altoona, where the State Committee met Tuesday last, and submitted the case to that organization. It sustained him in his claim, and referred the question in contest to the Executive Committee of the General Committee. This body will sit in this city and hear testimony on both sides, after which they will report to the General Committee.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Republican primary meetings have been held in this Assembly District, and result in a large majority of delegates for Hon. PORTER SHELDON for Congress.

Long Island.

The following persons have been mentioned as Democratic candidates for member of Assembly from Suffolk County: Hon. B. D SLEIGHT, present incumbent; Col. JOHN L. GARDINER, Hon. R. W. PEARSALL and MILTON SMITH, Esq.

The Republicans seem to have settled upon Hon. GEORGE F. CARMAN, formerly Collector of the First District, for candidate for Assembly.

The Democratic candidate for Sheriff will either be JESSE CONKLIN or C. H. VAUGHN.

The only Democrat at present named for County Clerk is the present incumbent, STEPHEN C. ROGERS.

The name of J. H. PERKINS has been mentioned as Republican candidate for Sheriff.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. GEORGE W. MINIER, of Tazewell County, Ill., declines the temperance nomination for the Eighth Congressional District.

PHILANDER J. CARLTON has been nominated by the Democracy from the Fifth Congressional District of Maine. His opponent, Mr. HALE, had a majority of 2,000 votes in 1868.

The following dispatch has been received from Gainesville, Fla.: "JOSIAH L. WALLS, colored, was nominated for Congress, and SAMUEL T. DAY, loyalist, for Lieutenant-Governor."

Gen. COBURN, of the Fifth Indiana Congressional District, who is actively engaged canvassing, personally reports that the best of feeling prevails everywhere, and that the Republicans are confident of success. His majority in 1868 was 1,032.

The Boston *Post* says that the fact of the Democratic State Convention being ordered, this year, at a later day than usual, will afford no reason why local organizations of the party should be delayed.

The Trenton *State Gazette* says: "The contest between the negro-hating and the negro-vote-loving wings of the New-Jersey Democracy which has so distracted the nice-laid plans of the powerful aristocratic Ring, and left the party in this State in a condition of bewildering uncertainty, is now agitating Democratic circles all throughout the country."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that it has that sionally, in the light of official reports, exhibited the Democracy of Indiana as the most profligate party ever intrusted with the conduct of public affairs. Its entire record, for the last four years of its power, is one of fraud, peculation and defalcation, unrelieved by a single honest or prudent act of legislation or executive management.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the Republicans of the interior are manifesting an unusual interest in the coming campaign, although no State or national ticket is to be voted for this Fall. "All the indications are that the party in the good old Keystone State was never in better condition or more confident of victory. The rural Democracy have no new arguments, and are relying solely upon their old party cry of a 'white man's Government.'"

The Culpepper *Advance* says: "We in Virginia are in no condition at present to demand the immediate restoration of the ancient order of affairs. We cannot receive a sufficient support and co-operation from the Democratic Party of the North to effect the change at once by the defeat of the Republican Party, and unless it could be accomplished by *coup de main* the failure would entail upon us a list of woes unknown even in the history of North Carolina."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that an examination of the recent election returns must convince the leaders, as well as the rank and file of the Republican Party, that a little more hard work would have resulted in a victory instead of a defeat. "We have lost some counties by bare majorities, while others have gone by default entirely. The necessity of a thorough reorganization is apparent. Plans are on foot to effect it. By this time next year we can be able to mass our entire forces once more for any conflict."

The Washington *Chronicle* regrets to learn that an attempt is being made to transplant the practices of men who oppose the Republican Party in the Southern States to that city. Mr. BROWN, nominated for Commissioner in the First Ward, a few nights ago, had a portion of his house pitched, and received a letter warning him of dire vengeance if he did not discharge an assistant named CLARK. Mr. CLARK has not only had his house pitched, but has had several horses and cows poisoned. One, at least, of the city officials elected on the Emery ticket has been threatened for conscientiously voting in the interest of the Republican Party.

Mr. G. W. POTWIN has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District. The district is at present represented by Mr. G. W. MORGAN.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that Hon. D. J. MORRELL, of Cambria County, Penn., will receive the Republican nomination for Congress. He has little or no opposition. "Such men are worthy the great confidence reposed in them."

The Elmira *Advertiser* of the 17th inst. says that Mr. B. N. LOOMIS, of Binghamton, is likely to receive the recommendation from the Democratic politicians and the appointment from Gov. HOFFMAN of County Judge of Broome County, in place of Judge GRISWOLD, deceased. A meeting of the Democracy of that county, to take definite action on the subject, will be held on Saturday of this week.

The Scranton, Penn., *Republican* says: "The Democratic Party of today is particularly anxious that the history and record of the two great parties during the past decade should not enter into the ensuing campaign—in short, that it should be forgotten. This is not unnatural, though positively unreasonable. That the Democratic Party should desire to forget its record is not to be wondered at, for its works during the war, and since, constitute the crowning shame and infamy of its existence."

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Distribution of the Commands of the Army Corps.

The following is from a recent Hamburg paper:

"We give now the order of battle of the Prussian army, that is, the distribution of the commands of the several army corps and divisions. An army corps has two divisions, a division two brigades, a brigade two regiments of infantry, a regiment of infantry five battalions in time of war, (three battalions, active, and two Landwehr, reserve.) To each army corps are attached, also, two brigades of cavalry, (a brigade of cavalry numbers three regiments,) two regiments of artillery, one battalion of sharpshooters, one battalion of pioneers, and one battalion to protect trains.

The Royal Guards—Commandant, Prince AUGUSTUS of Wurtemberg.
1. Infantry Division—vacant
2. Infantry Division—VON LOEWENFELD.
Cavalry Division—Count VON DER GOLTZ.
I. Army Corps (East Prussia)—VON MANTEUFFEL.
1. Division—VON BENTHEIM.
2. Division—VON HARTMANN.
II. Army Corps (Pomerania)—VON FRANSECKI.
3. Division—VON WERDER.
4. Division—HANN VON WEYHERRN.
III. Army Corps (Brandenburg)—CONSTANTIN VON ALVENSLEBEN.
5. Division—VON STUELPNAGEL.
6. Division—VON BUDDENBROCK.
IV. Army Corps (Province Saxony)—GUSTAVUS ALVENSLEBEN.
7. Division—VON GROSS-SCHWARZHOFF.
8. Division—VON SCHOELER.
V. Army Corps (Posnia)—VON KIRCHBACH.
9. Division—VON RHEINBABEN.
10. Division—Vacant.
VI. Army Corps (Silesia)—VON TUEMPLING.
11. Division—VON GORDON.
12. Division—Count STOLLBERG.
VII. Army Corps (Westphalia)—VON ZASTROW,
13. Division—Vacant.
14. Division—VON BLUMENTHAL.
VIII. Army Corps (Rhenish Prussia)—VON GOEBEN.
15. Division—VON WELTZIN.
16. Division—VON BARNECKOW.
IX. Army Corps, (Schleswig Holstein,)—VON MANSTEIN.
17. Division—VON SCHIMMELMANN.
18. Division—VON WRANGEL.
X. Army Corps, (Hanover,)—VON VOIGTS-RHETZ.
19. Division—VON SCHWARTZKOPPEN.
20. Division—VON BOSE.
XI. Army Corps, (Hesse and Nassau,)—VON PLONSKY.
21. Division—VON BOYEN.
22. Division—VON GERSDORFF.

Gen. VON STEINMETZ is to have a larger command, and Gen. VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN will receive an important command in the Northern part of Germany.

Hydrophobia—An Affecting Case—A Woman and Three Children Bitten by a Rabid Cur.

The St. Louis *Republican* of a recent date says: "The family of Mr. ROBERT D. COURT, residing at Benton, six and a half miles out on the Pacific Railroad, have met with a most heart-rending affliction. About four weeks ago Mrs. COURT and three of her children were bitten by a little dog, the pet of the family. Some days previous the brute had a fight with other dogs in the vicinity and was severely used. He showed symptoms of illness, but they were attributed to this fight. A day or two after he had bitten the members of the family, Mr. COURT, although not believing that the animal was affected by hydrophobia, killed him. A physician was consulted, and a mad-stone was applied to the places where the dog's teeth had lacerated the skin, but the mad-stone failed to take hold or have any effect upon them. Believing that all danger had passed, Mr. and Mrs. COURT last week went on a visit to a point near Kalamazoo, Mich., leaving their children in the care of a competent person. On Sunday the children were brought to the city and attended church. On returning home, MOLLIE, the youngest, six years of age, complained of illness, which assimilated to paroxysms. The bite of the dog was called to the minds of friends with frightful distinctness. Drs. GARNETT and REYNOLDS were called in, and they pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. At intervals during Sunday night little MOLLIE was afflicted with spasms, or fits. The medical gentlemen and friends and neighbors labored and prayed with despairing anxiety. While the spasms lasted, the little one, as if by Divine interposition, was rendered unconscious of her sufferings, as her reason suffered dethronement. Yesterday, morning, during the intervals of the paroxysms, she was perfectly sane, and with the judgment of a person of adult years, comprehended her terrible situation, and talked calmly about it. She bade those around her goodbye, sent goodbyes to her papa and mama, who were far away from her in her time of trial, and resigned herself to her fate. Truly, all the dogs in Christendom were not worth a life like this. May God yet save her to those who love and cherish her! Her death was anticipated during the day. We have no advices since yesterday morning. The other two children, CHARLIE and ELLA, are in the bloom of health, and it is believed and hoped that they will not be similarly affected."

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has now all the principal English magazines on sale—among them the *Fortnightly Review*, *St. Paul's*, the *St. James's Magazine*, and *Macmillan's*. For the ladies he has an excellent periodical, entitled *The Milliner and Dressmaker*, copiously illustrated, and *Le Beau Monde*—both containing useful patterns. The counters of Mr. BRENTANO's store are now covered with new publications.

The friends of the Midnight Mission are respectfully reminded that the work is going on vigorously during the Summer, when "everybody is out of town." The house is constantly full; encouraging reports are being received from many who have been rescued and placed beyond danger. Nothing whatever, at present, is coming in to meet current expenses, which, under the most rigid economy, amount to over $600 per month, and have to be paid by somebody.

Reader, wherever you may be, will you not contribute $1 or more to the "Summer fund?" Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer,
—*Advertisement.* No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, Aug. 21,) will contain the usual variety of miscellaneous matter suitable for Sunday reading, with all the news by telegraph, the mails, and from our own correspondents and reporters, including the latest reports from the "seat of war" in Europe. Of its contents will be:

Several columns of extracts from current literary magazines and papers, domestic and foreign, and new books, with a couple of stories under the familiar head "Current Literature;"—

LIFE IN THE SLUMS: The Substratum of the Social System; Where and How the Lowest Grades in Society Exist; Their Homes and Surroundings; Cells of Darkness and Filth; Their Modes of Life and Habits; Where They Come From and What They Do; Scenes of Degradation and Squalor;—

THE BLIND PRIEST: Sketch of the Life and Character of the Late Rev. John Stranahan, of this City; The Catholic Church as he Saw It Fifty Years Ago; Interesting Reminiscences;—

HISTORY OF JERSEY CITY: Another Chapter in the Life of Our Neighbor City; The Railroads Running Out Therefrom, and When They Were Built; Facts Concerning the Manufacturing Interests of the Place;—

SUNDAY RESORTS: Where The Masses Enjoy Their Sundays; The Parks on Manhattan Island and the Facilities of Amusement; Peculiar Characteristics of Each of Them;—

SOMETHING ABOUT BOTTLES: An Account of Where and How They Are Made; The Process of Manufacture in This Country; The Various Kinds and Their Comparative Value;—

Full Report of the NINTH REGIMENT'S ENCAMPMENT AT LONG BRANCH; Military Gossip; Religious Gleanings; Notes and Comments; Theatrical and Musical Notes; Miscellaneous Local Reports, &c., &c., &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES has a large and steadily-increasing circulation, and is consequently an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend using its columns will note the rule that all advertisements must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

Two or three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what originally was a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Ling Wan, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes. Depot No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HUNTER—HORTON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. H. A. Cordo, HENRY HUNTER, of New-York, to ALLIE A., only daughter of T. B. Horton, of Jersey City. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Aug. 19, 1870, at ten minutes of 4 o'clock P. M., JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in the 51st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

DECKER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, Aug. 7, WILLIAM A. DECKER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, S. I., on Sunday, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, 19th inst., CHARLES R. DAY, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in Centre-st., Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

EMMET.—At New-Rochelle, on the 19th instant, ROBERT EMMET, Jr., in the 51st year of his age.

HARTSHORNE.—At Locust Grove, near Rahway, N. J., on the 18th inst., SARAH HARTSHORNE, daughter of the late Hugh Hartshorne.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, George Hartshorne, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Rahway on the arrival of the trains leaving New-York at 10 and 12 A. M.

HOXIE.—At Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, the 18th inst., JOSEPH HOXIE, of this City, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. Dr. Budington's Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—In Hancock County, Georgia, on the evening of the 8th inst., Major-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, late of the United States Army.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 19, Mr. SAMUEL LYNES.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRATT.—At West Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Aug. 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. PRATT, wife of John P. Pratt, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M., returning leave Newtown at 4½ and 6½ P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Denver, Colorado, on Saturday, Aug. 13, MARY FOOT ROBERTS, wife of Dr. R. Ross Roberts, of Harrisburg, Penn., and daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, ALEXANDER SMITH, aged 20 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the Market-street Church, corner of Market and Henry sts., Sunday, Aug. 21, at 1 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

SIMONS.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at New-Rochelle, SYLVIA LELAND, wife of Edward G. Simons, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—At Teaneck, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, RICHARD, infant son of John W. and Clara Van Winkle, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Belinda Van Winkle, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Northern Railroad train leaves ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, LOUISE, infant daughter of Henry K. and Addie Rockwell White, of Staten Island.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—The King in the Tower at Collin.—The Pandours.—Prince Leopold inspecting the Army in his "Cart."—Plan of Battle of Hohenfriedberg, June 4, 1745.
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The September Number contains twenty Articles besides the five Editorial Departments. "The Mediterranean of the Pacific," with which the Number opens, is a description of Puget Sound and its vicinity. In connection with the projected Northern Pacific Railroad, which will have one of its termini on Puget Sound, this paper, which is profusely illustrated, will have a peculiar interest. "Among the Peaches" is a timely paper, also illustrated, and is replete with interesting information regarding the peach harvest. Three serial stories are given in this Number. "The Old Love Again" by ANNIE THOMAS, approaches its conclusion; "Anteros" is still continued; and "Anne Furness," a new serial by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," and "Veronica," is commenced, promising to be the most interesting serial of the season. Two excellent short stories are given, and four poems—one of the latter by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. "Female Suffrage"—a Letter to the Christian Women of America, by a daughter of James Fenimore Cooper—is concluded. It is a strong, earnest and womanly appeal against the theory that women should exercise political functions. "A Day Among the Quakers" tells the story of the visit of an old Quaker and his wife to President Lincoln, in 1862—a visit that, more than anything else, seems to have decided the President to issue his Emancipation Proclamation. "Frederick the Great" still continues to increase in interest. The sketch of the "Old Dessauer," in this part, is a brilliant and effective picture. "In Wall-street," which reveals the inside operations and characters of a great banking-house, is novel, and as entertaining as a story. M. D. CONWAY contributes two papers to this Number—the second part of his "Saunter on Canterbury," which, among other things, gives a graphic description of the installation of the present Archbishop, and "Footprints of Charles Dickens," which is a thoughtful and interesting paper on the connection between Dickens' works and the localities in and about London which furnished the novelist with his most striking pictures and characters.

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ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

Letter from Col. Cram, of the United States Engineers—The Doubt About the Location of the Canal—Reply of a Canadian Newspaper.

As the precise location of the St. Clair Flats Canal has been considered doubtful, the following letter from Col. CRAM, of the United States Engineers, will be read with interest, as will also the reply of a Canadian paper, which we also publish:

CRAM.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
IMPROVEMENT ST. CLAIR FLATS,
DETROIT, Mich., July 23, 1870.

To Brevet Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers:

SIR: In reply to the letter from your office of the 23d inst., transmitting one from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the honorable Secretary of War, (herewith returned to you,) relative to the location of the new ship-canal across the St. Clair Flats, I have the honor to report:

1. When I submitted my first report, with plans for this work, Aug. 13, 1866, I was under the impression that it would be in Canadian waters. But soon after submitting that report I was officially advised, in a note from the then Superintendent (Gen. W. F. RAYNOLDS) of the Lake Survey, whom I had invited to read the report, that I was in error on this point, and that the boundary between Canada and the United States was to the eastward of my contemplated location. I immediately transmitted this note to the Chief Engineer, and requested it to be made a part of my report, as it would strengthen my reasons for the construction of the canal by being brought into United States waters, and thus removing all objection that might arise on account of a supposed location in Canadian waters, and obviating all negotiation between the two Governments upon the question of location. This note from Gen. RAYNOLDS was made a part of my report.

2. The question of the adoption of the new plan for the improvement was not decided until by act of Congress, March 2, 1867, making another appropriation for the work. In this act Congress provided that it should be constructed as I had planned it in my second report, December 10, 1866, which was supplemental to my first report, already alluded to. Consequent upon this act of Congress, the Chief Engineer made an official statement to the then Secretary of War, (Mr. STANTON,) in substance, that the work as planned would not be in Canadian waters, and with the Chief Engineer's letter to me (March 12, 1867) directing me to proceed with the construction, a copy of that statement was transmitted to me. Accordingly I located the work, and it now stands just where it was planned to be, and where Congress decided it should be, leaving the boundary to the eastward of the entire work as contemplated in the Chief Engineer's statement. It may be said, however, that at the head of the work the boundary, as laid down on an official map I have since seen, comes very near to the upper end of the east dike, but at a considerable distance to the eastward and increasing in distance from and to the eastward of that dike, as we come further into Lake St. Clair. Not a particle of the canal nor of the banks are at all in the river, but it is wholly in the lake. When I made my first report, I could not readily obtain an official map with the boundary marked across these flats which are in the lake. It was governed by a vessel track on an ordinary map, which I considered might be a boundary line, but which I afterward discovered was not.

3. I have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of Gen. RAYNOLDS' opinion, nor the accuracy of the statement of the Chief Engineer, (Gen. HUMPHREYS,) nor of the accuracy of the marking of the boundary on the official map already referred to. The maps of Michigan and Canada, which misled me, are not to be relied on for this question. I think the honorable Secretary of the Treasury may rest assured that the canal and its embankments are wholly within our own waters, and within the jurisdiction of the United States. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM, Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

REPLY OF THE CANADIAN PAPER.

In reply to the foregoing letter, the Chatham *Planet* says: "We will just ask Gen. CRAM how it was, if the newly-constructed canal is not in Canadian waters and within the Canada boundary line as established by Commissioners BARCLAY and PORTER, that up to 1854 the course of vessels passing to and from the mouth of the River St. Clair was through the north channel, and remained so until an American deputation waited upon the Canadian Government in 1855, and induced our authorities to grant the sum of $20,000, which was passed by an order in council on the 25th of April of that year, toward dredging the South or Walpole Channel—usually denominated the Old Ship Canal—the United States Government the following year voting $45,000 in money, and the use of a dredging machine and scows, which rendered the appropriation equivalent to $50,000, or $75,000 in all? In 1857 the projected work was prosecuted under the United States Government engineers, and was not completed until August, 1858. On the west side of this channel, the United States Government put their light-house and other buildings, because that side of the channel was theirs, and the east side belonging to Canada. No one at that time had any doubts as to the then channel being the dividing line between Upper Canada and the State of Michigan. That was the South Channel—the Old Ship Channel—as denominated by Messrs. BARCLAY & PORTER. Now, however, the United States seek to abandon both the North Channel and the Old Ship Channel, for a new channel or canal—for there was no channel where the canal now is, until Mr. JOHN BROWN dredged one—and extending from the east side of the south channel in a direct line south, through Canadian waters and land to deep water in Lake St. Clair, still to the east of the defined boundary line. Why our Government says—accepting, we suppose, Messrs. BARCLAY and PORTER'S report—that south of Walpole Island forms part of the boundary line, and if this be so, we cannot understand the delay on the part of the Canadian officials to say so, and act accordingly. Gen. CRAM'S report is weak and altogether specious. It evades the question altogether. It does not state where the old ship canal is; neither does it inform us whether the channel improved in 1857-58 by the joint appropriations of the Canadian and United States Governments was then considered to be the boundary line—was the real and only South or Walpole Channel through which vessels could pass into Lake St. Clair from River St. Clair."

IN A TRANCE.

A Man About to be Buried Alive—He is Awakened by the Fall of the Coffin Lid.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes quite a lengthy account about a man named HART, who was recently awakened from a trance at Great Barrington, Mass. On the 19th ult., says the *Press*, "HART sat with his family and some neighbors on the verandah of his residence, conversing together at times, and again listening to the voice of a young lady who was singing and playing upon an accordion. HART had felt unusually well all day, and his appearance was so much more favorable as to have been a subject of congratulation among those present. Gradually, as the young lady sang, a curious feeling came over him as he sat in a rocking chair, with his limbs stretched out at length over a stool. He describes the feeling to have been like the strange numbness that is felt when a member of the body "gets asleep," which all of us have experienced, only the feeling seemed to start first around the heart, spreading thence all over the body. There was no pain, no alarm, but the sensation was rather agreeable, as it seemed to modify all the sharp notes of the song, every word of which could be distinctly heard by HART. After the song he heard the words of admiration expressed, and was about to make an effort to shake off the stupor when the white column of the varandah just in front of him grew dimmer and dimmer, until it faded away in the mist, and then the man's eyelids fell, and he thought to himself that he was going to sleep. Instead, he commenced to think more rapidly than before, and to feel that he ought to start right up; the voices did not die away, and he heard the farewell words of a woman who took her leave.

As she went, the group arose to go into the house, Mrs. HART approaching her husband with a "Come, JOHN, let's go in." He could not move; his whole body felt as if asleep, and no exertion of strength or will could stir a finger. Seeing that he did not move, the wife laid her hand on his shoulder, shook him slightly, and repeated: "Come, JOHN, we are going to bed." He tried to move, realizing that he tried to, but he was like a stone, only feeling that he lived and that he knew all that was transpiring around him. "JOHN'S really gone off into a nap," said the wife to the others who stood near, at the same time shaking him, and then she playfully seized the chair by the back and pulled it part way over, thinking that the fear of the fall would wake him. As the chair tipped, HART'S body fell over the arm to one side, falling as would a bag of sand, his head striking heavily against BENTLY, his brother-in-law, who had approached. The group immediately became alarmed, feeling of his heart, dashing water into his face, and Mrs. HART commenced crying, saying that she believed JOHN was dead. They picked him up, carried him into the bedroom, where his slippers and clothing were quickly removed. HART heard every word, knew just what they did, but every feeling except that in his brain was benumbed, and he could not even tell when his garments were taken off, so numb and unfeeling was his flesh. While his wife and sister were getting blankets, liquor and the like, BENTLY ran to the gate and sent a boy for the doctor, and HART, through the open window, distinctly heard the words, "Tell him not to lose a single minute." The women were both weeping and lamenting, the wife reproaching herself for fancied carelessness, and BENTLY tried to cheer her up, saying that it was a fit of some kind, which the doctor would easily throw off. HART did not care much, feeling to himself that it would all turn out a funny joke that they could laugh over; nor was he frightened when the doctor, after feeling of his pulse, his heart, and trying in vain to open the fast-closed mouth, told BENTLY that the man was dead of heart disease, and that no doctor on earth could raise him. Perhaps all of us have heard the wails and sobs that are uttered around the couch of the dead and dying, and have ourselves felt the cutting grief that comes of seeing the light of life fade out of the body and soul of a dear friend, and there is no need to tell of the scene around this bed. After a time, BENTLY went away, and when he came back, HART realized that a man came with him to measure "the corpse" for its coffin. Soon after several men came in, "the body" was removed to the parlor, a table was drawn out, a board brought in, and the living dead was washed and wrapped in a sheet. To show how active the mind was in the dead body, HART stated that when the table was drawn out, one of the castors caught and tore a hole in the carpet, the sound and the result particularly impressing itself on his mind. After the body was laid out Mrs. BENTLY came in, and there was whispering and talk about a shroud, and other ladies came, and it was finally decided to enshroud the corpse in a suit of black, a new one; and the very suit that the man had on as he related these facts! The men put the clothing on the corpse, lifting it this way and that, and a scar on one of the arms was noticed and spoken of.

And then there was a change in the feelings of the man. He knew that he was laid out, that his coffin was making, that the windows had been opened and two men were "watching," talking in low tones over the sudden demise, and one of them related a similar incident that he had heard of. The brain began to numb, the voices died away to a murmur, the sounds from the street came fainter, and the dead man felt as if swinging in the air, and at last he remembered nothing more. There was no dream, no mere feeling or thinking. Did you ever wake up quietly, of your own accord, and yet lie still, your eyes open and seeing, but your resting-place so agreeable that you did not care to move, and desired to remain so, without any harsh noise breaking the quiet spell? Well, HART awoke just in this way. There was no sudden shock, no warning voice; but the eyes opened, the flesh resumed its feeling, the brain worked, and the man, resting on his back, on his "dead board," knew not but that he was in bed, and that his awakening was as usual. He missed his wife and thought to himself that she had crept softly out to let him have a morning nap. He heard a cow-bell tinkle, heard boys shouting, heard sounds about the house, and thought how curious it all was, as he believed it was not yet light, owing to the cloth over his face, which shut out the light, but its presence and dampness had not yet been realized. As he lay there, just struggling out of his stupor, HART heard slow and heavy steps approaching; they came through the hall, through the dining-room, into the parlor, close up to him, and there was an exclamation and a fall, and the dead man sat up on his board. It was the accidental fall of his coffin which had started him up.

Singular Suicide—A Hypochondriac Shoots Himself.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* of the 17th inst. gives details of the suicide of a hypochondriac in that city on the previous day: PATRICK KAINE, an unmarried Irishman, in the employ of Mr. JOS. B. WALKER, was found lying in a pool of blood in an out-house. He had shot himself in the centre of the forehead with a six-barreled revolver, the ball passing obliquely to the top of the spine, and inflicting a wound which must cause death, probably before evening, from bleeding on the brain. The revolver, with all its barrels loaded but one, was lying on the bureau in the room, together with a letter in the handwriting of the suicide, without an envelope, address or signature. At 10 o'clock this morning the wounded man retained consciousness and could talk some, but not correctly. His pulse was little over thirty and failing. In the letter he bids adieu to the world; wishes that he had never been born; life miserable; love for his religion; no hard feelings against any mortal; bequest of $100 to Rev. J. E. BARRY, the rest of his property to be divided among relatives, the nearest being cousins.

KAINE has always been a temperate, industrious man; has accumulated about $1,000. He has been in Government service, but not as a soldier, and had the revolver with which the rash act was committed at that time. The cause which led him to self-destruction is clearly hypochondria, he having labored long under an apprehension that he had a heart complaint which might cause him to drop dead any moment. As lately as last Sunday he talked freely about the matter, awaking apprehensions on all sides that he would make way with himself.

Suicide of a Boy—A Threat Carried Out.

The Troy *Times* of the 18th inst. says: "NORMAN SHAW, a son of LUZERNE SHAW, of Halfmoon, Saratoga County, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself. His disposition was wayward, and he was quite frequently punished by his parents for his offenses. This treatment he brooded over, and yesterday afternoon, after he had been guilty of some infraction of his father's rules, for which his mother threatened to have him punished, he went off alone remarking "I'll put myself where you can't punish me." A few hours afterward he was found on the floor of the wagon house. He had procured a piece of rope, which he tied to a beam, but the rope must have broken after he had strangled himself, as he was found on the floor as before stated. Young SHAW was about thirteen years of age.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of JOHNSON & MILLER, at Carlstadt, N. J., on Thursday, seems to have closed the business of the week. No sales took place yesterday, at the Exchange or elsewhere, and in all its branches real estate is "quiet."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
8th-st., n. s., 198 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x112.10	$25,000
11th-st., s. s., 317 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.8	12,000
23d-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x197.6x94x98.9x6x98.9	64,000
39th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98	20,000
39th-st., s. s., 469 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.7x98.9	27,300
49th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x100.5	32,000
49th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x100.5	30,000
89th-st. and Madison-av., n. w. corner, 36.8x100.8	14,500
89th-st. and Madison-av., n. w. corner, 11.1½ ½ block	5,000
89th-st., n. s., 11.1 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25.6x100.8	8,250
106th-st., s. s., 333 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9	9,000
126th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11	3,000
2d and 3d avs., between 101st and 102d sts., whole block	80,000
8th-av. and 117th-st., n. e. corner, 100.11x125	24,000
Leases Recorded.	
Elm-st., No. 82, 5 years, per year	$500
East Houston-st., No. 413, 1 10-12 years, per year	1,800
Mercer-st., No. 244, 5 10-12 years, per year	3,000
21st-st., s. s., 82 ft. w. of Broadway, 4 11-12 years, per year	6,000
3d-av. and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 5 years, per year	900
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Clay-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100	nom.
Dean-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Paca-av., 25x107.2	1,500
Herkimer-st., s. s., 16 ft. e. of Utica-av., 16.8x92.9 Herkimer-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Utica-av., 50x92.9	16,000
Jefferson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 50x90	650
3d-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x133	825
South 6th-st., n. e. s., part of lot No. 285, Ewen's map, 23.6x111x22x116.6	8,500
9th-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 40x75	6,500
Park-av., s. s., 39 ft. w. of Adelphi-st., 20.11x—x 20.5x29.10	960
Stuyvesant-av. and Hancock-st., n. w. corner, 100x100 Dean-st., s. s., 268 ft. e. of Classon-av., 84x220	5,900
Wythe-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Clymer-st., 20x70	2,900
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
4th-av., e. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-st., 50x105	$2,200
4th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 50x105	2,200
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 149 Center Mount Vernon, 50x100	425
Morrisiana.	
Morse-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Rose-st., 25x200, half interest	$2,250
Milton-st., n. s., lot No. 126, Melrose, 50x100	2,000
Courtlandt-av., w. s., 53 ft. s. of Benson-st., 53x108	3,900
Yonkers.	
Tuckahoe to Yonkers road, s. s., Brower's property	$7,000
Mamaroneck.	
Lot. No. 7, first subdivision, Grand Park	$1,000
Mount Pleasant.	
Road to Cross Roads, adjoining N. Reynolds', 20 acres	$6,500
Pelham.	
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 282 Pelhamville, 100x100	$5,000
Yorktown.	
William Rober's property, 39 acres	$2,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson County.	
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 12, and lot No. 46, block No. 339, Sisson's map	$5,905
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 339, lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 37, 38, 39, block No. 341, lots Nos. 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 41 and 57, block No. 343, Sisson's map	28,625
Lot No. 20, block No. 13, map of Clermont, 25x109	782
Bayonne.	
Avenue D, w. s., 48 ft. n. of Maple-av., 26x100	$500
Huron-av., w. s., lots Nos. 4 and 5, block C, Pomery's map, 50x54	287
Greenville.	
Walker-av., s. s., lot No. 13, block No. 1, Gerald's map, 25x100	$325
Weehawken.	
Lots Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 10, Niles' map, 50x100	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SMALL HOUSE, IN A SPLENDID location, for sale at a bargain.
HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE OWNER OF A COMPLETELY furnished first-class house, in the best part of the City, wishes to rent it to a private family, retaining rooms (with board) for his family in payment. Address L., Box 1,003 Post-office.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 80x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seventeen rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant from October to April 1. Apply.

TO LET—A NICE FOURTH FLOOR, SIX rooms, at No. 169 West Houston-st. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Toad Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—SITUATED ON THE great highway of the nation, eighty minutes from New-York, the stopping-place for all trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, (commutation only $85,) contains within itself more elements of growth than any city in New-Jersey, (Newark excepted.) Now is the time to buy lots in this thriving city, now they are cheap and offer unparalleled opportunities for investment. They must rapidly appreciate in value. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER, next TUESDAY, to the great sale of the balance of the Van Nuise Farm. Only a limited number of excursion tickets will be issued.
JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—22 ACRES, AT VANDERBILT'S Landing, Staten Island; a farm of 265 acres, on Harlem Railroad, 90 miles from New-York; a farm in Monmouth County, New-Jersey; 560 acres timber land on Black Railroad; $10,000 worth of merchandise, and also large new first-class house on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.
W. H. WELLS, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID HOME in the country; 78 acres, large house, barns, &c.; plenty shade and fruit; excellent water; one and a half hour's ride from City Hall, New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; near depot; commutation $100 per year; location unsurpassed. For particulars apply to or address WM. MACKAY, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELL, Locust Valley, L. I.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE NEW-Brunswick, N. J., lots, call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., and they will furnish you with maps of the choicest property ever offered. A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued for next TUESDAY'S sale.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HO! FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for their great New-Brunswick sale to those who wish to attend with a view of purchasing.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Sept. 1, apartments in a private house for house-keeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 43d and 52d sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

I TOLD YOU SO.—HUNDREDS OF NEW-Brunswick lot-buyers will use this expression in less than three years, when lots on the Van Nuise Farm are selling at five times the prices now current. There is no better investment than New-Brunswick lots. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER to their great sale next TUESDAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
GRAND CONTINUATION SALE,
279 SPLENDID LOTS
on the
VAN NURSE FARM,
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY.
UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The storm Aug. 10 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold to appreciative buyers. The disappointment expressed by scores who wished to purchase one or more lots has induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

A SPLENDID COLLATION,
consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served up under a fine tent on arrival of cars.

How to go: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23.
MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.
Auction sale of
30 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH.
at
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON,
beautifully situated on high ground, the
MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH,
near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End.
For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A special meeting of the holders of the Minnesota State Seven per cent. Bonds will be held at the banking-house of Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition involved in a late law of the State of Minnesota, whereby the State, in substance, offers to give the bondholders lands at $6 70 an acre, in exchange for the bonds, with twelve years' unpaid interest.

ALLAN MELVILLE,
J. T. SOUTTER, } Committee.
JEAN DEGHIER,

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 29.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of July, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ORVILLE ODDIE, of Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York, and JOHN W. ODDIE, of Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, who have carried on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of May, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANKLIN N. ROBERTSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, composing the firm of Golding & Dunlap, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said cause, at No. 7 Beekman-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, on the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1870.

FRANK FIELDING, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard H. Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1870.

au13-1aw3wSa
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of OSCAR REINSTEIN and SIMON MAMLOK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Mamlock, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chamber street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1870.

au20-1aw3wSa
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN UNDERHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Underhill, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,744.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Harlem and Charles T. Richardson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1870.

au20-1aw3w*Sa
LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB BARSTOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Caleb Barstow, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of August, 1870.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway.

au6-1aw3wSa*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession at the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.

Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement circulated by persons representing that theirs is the same as the "Nicolson Pavement," which is now laid on 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for young men, on social evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

ALEXANDER LEMON IS AUTHORIZED to collect all debts belonging to the late deceased ROBERT LEMON, flax-dresser, New-York, and to pay all claims properly authenticated. Address SPENCER, HOWLETT & CO., No. 88 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH-BRED ALDERNEY cow, four years old, with twin calves, same breed, four days old; the handsomest stock in the country; to be seen at 604 West 30th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.
Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.
Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT,
A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 5th-st., near Bowery, lamp-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 269 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended young woman as cook; is a thorough cook of meats, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; soups of all kinds; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; or would do house-work; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in some nice family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 224 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse; has lost her own baby. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A DRESS-MAKER WITH FIRST-CLASS references, wishes engagements by the day or week at reduced terms; no objection to the country. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, E. C. B., box No. 200, *Times* Office.

JANITOR OR LIGHT PORTER'S place wanted by a thoroughly reliable man who has ten years' reference from his last place. Address HENRY JONES, care of Arnold, Constable & Co.

HELP WANTED.

ENVELOPES—GUMMERS WANTED; EXPERIENCED hands only. GEO. F. NESBITT & CO., corner Pearl and Pine sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.

AUG. 15, 1870.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—SUFFOLK, SS.—GEORGE ELLIS and als. in Equity vs. THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and als.—Decree appointing Receivers, &c.

This cause came on to be heard on the application or the complaints for the appointment of receivers of all and singular the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, Brooks & Ball appearing as counsel for the complainants and sundry other bondholders, J. G. Abbott, Esq., appearing as counsel for said Company, Henry W. Paine, Esq., appearing as counsel for John S. Eldridge, John P. Healy, Esq., appearing as counsel for Thomas Talbot and Moses Kimball, and being fully heard, and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth being present at the hearing, and interposing no objection to the following decree, and it appearing to the Court that it is necessary for the care and preservation of the property of said company that the said property be placed in the hands of receivers, subject to the further orders of the Court from time to time as occasion may render necessary or proper.

It is now on this second day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy, ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, with the consent of all the parties above named, and heard before the Court as aforesaid, that James W. Converse, Otis Norcross and Thomas W. Peirce, all of Boston, in said County of Suffolk, and George Talbot Olyphant, of the city, county and State of New-York, and George M. Bartholomew of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, be and they hereby are appointed receivers in this cause, with full power and authority to enter upon and take possession of all and singular the railways of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, together with all of its lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, depots, stations, water-tanks, shops, buildings, piers, wharves, locomotives, cars, erections, fences, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, leases, charters, leasehold estates, leasehold rights and property, and all and singular all other property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and the earnings and income thereof and therefrom, including all the moneys, credits, choses in action, evidences of debt, books, deeds, leases, contracts, papers and vouchers of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, by whatsoever name the same may be known or designated, and the same to demand, collect and receive by suit or otherwise, and with said moneys and other moneys which shall be received by said receivers in their said capacity, said receivers in the exercise of the corporate rights of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company shall maintain and keep in repair the said railroads, and operate and carry on the same, or such part thereof as may be practicable and for the interest of all parties concerned, and receive the income from and earnings thereof.

And to this end the officers, agents and employes of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company having the custody, possession, care or control of said property so to be taken possession of by said receivers, or of any part thereof, are hereby ordered and required forthwith upon the request of said receivers to surrender, give up and deliver the same to said receivers, their agents and employes, and the legal possession and control of all said property shall vest immediately in said receivers.

And said receivers are empowered to retain and employ such legal counsel and attorneys, agents, servants, laborers, accountants, clerks and assistants, as they may deem necessary in the performance of their duties as such receivers, and to these ends and for these purposes to appropriate, apply and use the moneys aforesaid, together with the current earnings of said railroads, and the income of and from said property, so far as the same shall be necessary, and to enter into contracts for obtaining supplies to operate said railroads, and for sustaining, keeping or putting the same and the equipment thereof in proper repair and condition, and to rebuild or repair bridges, buildings, or structures, and put up turn-tables and other structures necessary and proper for the advantageous and economical working of said railroads, and the transaction of their business.

That said receivers be authorized to settle, adjust and satisfy all legal and just claims for damages or injuries to persons or property that may be claimed against them, incurred while such receivers, and they are hereby authorized to pay the same from moneys in their hands, as such receivers.

That they enter at once upon and take, and retain possession of the offices of said Company and of all the property, deeds, leases, contracts, books, papers and vouchers of which they are hereby appointed receivers.

That said receivers, acting in good faith under this order, without negligence and in the exercise of reasonable and ordinary prudence and care, shall not be answerable out of their own estates or property for any breach of any contract which may be entered into by them as such receivers in the execution of the powers herein vested in them, or for any injury to the person or property of third persons by accident in the prosecution of the business, or by the negligence of others employed by said receivers, and in regard to all such breaches of contract and damages to persons and property of third persons, and for the just protection of said receivers generally and their indemnity against all their liabilities and contracts as such receivers, the moneys which may be in the hands of said receivers, together with the proceeds or product of the business, to be carried on as aforesaid, shall be held to be applied as may be ordered or approved by the Court.

It is also further ordered that said receivers shall without unnecessary delay upon entering upon their duties as such, make an inventory in detail of property which shall come into their hands as such receivers, with an apt description or designation of the same, also of all choses in action and evidences of debt due or owing to said Company from third persons, and of all moneys on hand at the time of so taking possession by them, said receivers, and file said inventory in this cause in the office of the Clerk of this Court within ninety days from the date of this order, duly verified under oath by them.

They shall also keep in systematic order, full, true and accurate accounts of all their receipts and disbursements, including all receipts and disbursements made by their employes or agents, and they shall within thirty days after the close of each month, during the continuance of this trust, and oftener if required by the Court, file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, duly verified under oath as aforesaid, a statement for such month of their aggregate receipts and disbursements during that month, including the receipts and disbursements of their employes or agents, and a like statement of all liabilities incurred by them during the same period, which shall remain unsatisfied, and also of all liabilities incurred by them during the time of the trust remaining unpaid, and such other accounts and statements as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the condition and administration of the trust in their hands, during the period covered by such report, and a discrimination shall be made by said receivers in said statements or reports between receipts arising from their prosecution of the business and those from other sources.

Said receivers are also hereby authorized at their discretion to dismiss from service any agent or employe of said Company, other than the president, directors, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary or clerk of said Company, and from time to time to fill the vacancy as occasion may require.

And said receivers are hereby authorized to pay and discharge out of any moneys which shall be in their hands, as such receivers any sums due from said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for labor performed after the first day of June last in operating its road, or supplies or material furnished the said Company after that day for operating its road, including all salaries due or payable by said Company to its officers for services performed by them for said Company since said 1st day of June; and also such sums not exceeding three thousand dollars as shall be necessary to obtain possession of any books or papers of said Company.

And it is hereby further ordered that said receivers shall be at liberty to pay from time to time, as the same shall become payable, if they shall think it expedient and proper so to do, any and all sums for insurance on the property, and all sums hereafter incurred in prosecuting or defending suits by or against said Company, or by or against said receivers, or by or against the persons claiming to be trustees under the mortgage made by said Company to Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis; also, any and all sums which it may be necessary to pay to preserve or protect any leasehold interests or leasehold rights, or other rights, or any property, leasements, or rights of way, of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, including any and all taxes and legal assessments, and also including any and all sums now due or payable, or hereafter due or payable, by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, under the indenture of lease made between the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company and said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, dated on the ninth day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, a copy of which is annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause.

And said receivers may borrow for the purpose of preserving the rights of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company under said last mentioned lease, and for the other purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, at such rate of interest as the said receivers may deem proper, and in order to secure the repayment with interest of all sums so borrowed by them, may mortgage or pledge the earnings of said railroads and the income from the property of said Company and the said last-mentioned lease itself; and the moneys so borrowed by said receivers shall be held to be the receivers' indebtedness in their official capacity as receivers, and as such shall constitute a first and paramount lien over all other liens and incumbrances on said earnings, income and lease, and as such be first paid.

And it is further ordered that the injunction heretofore issued in this cause be and the same is hereby continued until the further order of the Court, and it is also ordered that the defendants and each of them, their officers, agents, employes, servants, counselors and attorneys, be further restrained and enjoined from interfering in any manner with any of the property, books, papers and vouchers aforesaid, except to deliver and surrender the same into the hands of said receivers, and it being requested by all parties that said receivers should not be required to give bond in any greater sum; it is further ordered that each of said receivers, within twenty days from the date hereof, give his several bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Clerk of this Court as obligee, and his successors in said office, with two sureties to the satisfaction of said Clerk or the assistant Clerk of this Court; said bond to be for the benefit of all persons concerned and to be conditioned for the faithful performance by such receiver of his duties as such.

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude the officers and stockholders of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company from free access to and use of the stock books, transfer books, and certificate books of said company, and the records of the stockholders and directors of said company, or preclude said officers or stockholders, or the persons claiming to be trustees under the mortgage so made to Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory, J. C. Bancroft Davis, from free access to and examination of all the account books and other books, papers and vouchers of said Company at reasonable times, or preclude the proper officers of said Company from recording transfers of stock or issuing new certificates in proper cases, which they, said officers, are hereby directed to record, make and issue accordingly; and all said stock books, transfer books, certificate and account books, papers and vouchers, except such as are ordinarily used on the line of the road and at stations, shall, until otherwise ordered by the Court, be kept at the principal office of said receivers in Boston.

And said receivers shall also pay out of any moneys which may be in their hands as such receivers such sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars per month, as in their judgment may be necessary or proper to keep up the corporate organization and existence of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and to pay the salaries of the necessary officers of the corporation for that purpose, and the rent of the necessary offices therefor.

And any or all of said receivers may be removed at any time by this Court, and whenever a vacancy shall occur from any cause in the receivership, the same may be filled by the Court, and until so filled the remaining receivers shall have and exercise all the powers which are herein conferred upon all of the receivers.

And it is further ordered that a certified copy of this decree be published once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in each of the following cities, to wit: Boston, New-York, Providence and Hartford, the first publication to be made as soon as may be.

And either party may apply from time to time to this Court for further orders, directions or instructions, as occasion may require. By the Court,

GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Assistant Clerk.

AUGUST 2, 1870.
A true copy. Attest:
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, Aug. 20	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.

Return tickets........................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets........................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.......Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria.......Sat., Aug. 27	Britannia...Wed., Sept. 14
Anglia.........Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa.........Wed., Sept. 21
India..........Sat., Sept. 10	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 26
Columbia.......Sat., Sept. 24	Iowa.........Wed., Nov. 2

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.

HELVETIA, Grigg, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.

ERIN, Bragg, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

PEREIRE..........Duchesne.SATURDAY, Sept. 3

LAFAYETTE.......Roussau....SATURDAY, Sept. 17

VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 20 at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Green..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.

COLORADO, Capt. Freeman.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth.Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. Price............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.

The first-class side-wheel American steam-ship GUIDING STAR, 2,596 tons, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 46 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage..............................$75 Currency.

Second Cabin..............................60 Currency.

Steerage....................................30 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Parker.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, Sept. 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. W. Greene.........Aug. 25

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice...................Sept. 1

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel-steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 326 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.

No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 141 EAST 38TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. Wm. H. Seward, President.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children, At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MEBLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons' Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st., English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 28. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 24. Address as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y.

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.

14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.

REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS JAUDON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their tenth year Sept. 20. School for girls, No. 15 West 42d-st., (removed from No. 66 West 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL, DANBURY, CONN., A home school for misses, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES FOR ESTABLISHED schools, to teach French; one music also. Patrons desiring teachers or teachers' positions, call at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av., between 8 and 10 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
Executors of said deceased.

jy23-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh-19-1aw6mS*CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated, New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.

my7-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-1aw6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.

je4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.

my14-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.

au13-1aw6mSa*

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marble, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch wareroom No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 205 6th-av., between 28th and 26th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

MACHINERY.

HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—Second hand; 200 to 300 tons preferred. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, No. 58 White-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN living in 10th-st., near 2d-av., would rent (to gentlemen) one to four rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Call or address No. 215 East 10th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

$5 50 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, to gentlemen rooming together; single rooms, $6; board by day, $1 50. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Lodgings, 50c. a night.

NO. 7 EAST 31ST-ST., SECOND DOOR from 5th-av. Handsome suites of rooms to let to families, with elegant parlor, on the first floor if wanted; private tables; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, at No. 63 South Washington-square. References required.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN, may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 134 West 34th-st.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, opposite Grand Hotel, 51 West 31st-st. Terms low.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE—ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, extensively improved, situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea-bathing, fishing and driving. Reached by Long Island Railroad and by steamer Eastern City, Pier No. 26 E. R. Terms moderate. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.

SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

AUG. 11, 1870.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a front room, with board, for the Winter; location between 14th and 30th sts., Broadway and 7th avs; terms must be moderate and stated. Address, giving full particulars, W. G., Box 115 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariner's, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. Bidwell; at corner of Watts and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. Jones, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard, at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Rector.—Summer services: SUNDAYS—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; chapel service, 8 P. M. OTHER DAYS—Morning prayer, 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 7 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D.; in the EVENING by Rev. Henry B. Chapin, D. D. Services as usual every SABBATH through the Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the new and beautiful chapel of the Institution, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. G. J. Mingins will conduct the exercises. All interested are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the children.

W. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—This church will be open for Divine service during the month of August at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Harlow, of Florida, N. Y., is expected to preach SUNDAY, 21st inst.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st. near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Camp-meeting prayer-meeting throughout the day, commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. Northrop, Pastor.—Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, in the Lecture room. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

HEAR YE HIM!—THAT MAN OF GOD who is set as a sign to be spoken against, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Sealed Book Opened.*

TRINITY PARISH—FREE CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. Divine service at this chapel on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien officiating.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, Aug. 21, Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M. The public, and especially strangers in the City, are invited to attend.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES AT BREVOORT Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Rev. Chas. Fluhrer will lead and address the meeting. Seats free. The public cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. H. Spencer, from Rochester, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Casting Down of Thrones.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. Wm. H. Clark, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.: services will be held in this place of worship as usual; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. Davis, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Rev. Halsey Moore will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS, under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms, $600. Open Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH on SABBATH next, in Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. H. R. NYE, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., (Mr. Lee's Society,) on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. Elder, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. W. A. Stirling at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, WEST corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. Longacre, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. John Love, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Prof. W. H. Green, of Princeton, N. J., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

TRINITY PARISH—ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick-st.—Divine service at this chapel on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STEAM BAKERY, WITH the latest improved machinery, all new: the oven being McKenzie's Improved Patent Reel Oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily.

This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade, which, with capital, can be largely increased.

A partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest, or if preferred the whole interest will be sold.

For particulars address Drawer No. 132 East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—THE stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of a livery stable, near Broadway, with the run of a Broadway Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.

Engagement of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

In his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE,

In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FOURTH WEEK of the wonderful artiste KATHI LANNER and her incomparable VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.

Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime, SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

SITALA..............................KATHI LANNER.

To commence with the popular Melange, THE NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK of EMMET, IN GAYLER'S DRAMA OF FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

EXCITEMENT UNDIMINISHED.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY EVENING.

EMMET IN TEN SONGS AND DANCES.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Articles for exhibition will be received at the spacious building on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York, from MONDAY, the 29th of August, until TUESDAY, the 6th of September.

Applications for space previous to that time can be made at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, and

JESSIE HOYT, Commander James Seely.

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:20 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 3 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:20 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M.; (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:20 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. Jay L. Clark, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and staterooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th...10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th...2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 21st..............9 A. M.	Sunday, 21st..............3 P. M.
Monday, 22d.............11 A. M.	Monday, 22d..............3 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d..............12 M.	Tuesday, 23d..............4 P. M.
Wednesday, 24th......3 P. M.	Thursday, 25th..........7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.........3 P. M.	Friday, 26th..............7 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The slipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY, 2 AND 8.

when the BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT, will SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE in the ever-popular Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO, which will be presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

DUKE'S MOTTO MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.

In preparation, A NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA, entitled UNDER THE PALM, in which LAWRENCE BARRETT will sustain the leading role.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Mrs. JAS. A. OATES' Newly-organized Comic Opera Company.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.)

EVERYTHING NEW.

MEPHISTO.......................Mrs. JAS. A. OATES

MARTHA...........................Mr. GEO. L. FOX

The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—THIS EVENING, by general request, "The Battle of Weissenbourg," with Mollenhauer's increased orchestra.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 6.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. James Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO ROCKAWAY BEACH—Steamer METAMORA in place of SYLVAN GROVE. SUNDAY, Aug. 21, leaves Peck-slip at 8:30; Warren-street, 9; Pier No. 4, 9:15. Returning, leaves Rockaway 4 P. M. Fare 50 cents each way.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS.—New and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on Aug. 20 and 27, at 8:30 A. M.; return at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, bankrupts.—The undersigned assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the lofts formerly occupied by said bankrupts, No. 528 Broadway, New-York City, all the stock in trade of said bankrupts, in said premises, consisting of straw hats, caps, straw goods and materials, and utensils for making the same; also, the fixtures and furniture of said store; also, safes, &c.; also, all the book accounts, notes, drafts, and other evidences of indebtedness owing to said firm; also, 256 shares of the Guadeloupe and Sacramento Gold and Silver Mining Company, individual assets of Robert Dunlap, above named.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1870.

FRANK FIELDING, Assignee.

JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, I will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 373 6th-av., corner 23d-st., the stock and fixtures and furniture and lease of a lager-beer saloon. THOMAS CUSHING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This Day, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 700 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex steamer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st. *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:05 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING, leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 73 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

VENEZUELA.

Attempt of the Rebel Leaders to Break the Blockade—A Prussian Gun-Boat Assists them in the Undertaking—Protest of the Venezuelan Government.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Friday, July 22.

A high-handed proceeding has lately been perpetrated at Laguyra by Commander E. KNORR, of the Prussian gun-boat *Meteor*, in obedience to the dictates of the rebel leader GUZMAN BLANCO and his Ministers, at Caracas, who are not acknowledged by any leading Power, and who hold only one or two places. In accordance with the order of Gen. HERNANDEZ, who is at present at the head of affairs in the name of the Monagas Government, the ports of Laguayra and Porto Cabello were recently declared in a state of blockade, and the Venezuelan man-of-war *Maparari* was ordered to cruise near the mouth of these ports, and at all hazards to maintain the blockade, which was rendered more effective by the presence of a fleet under the command of HERNANDEZ, a state of affairs which was not only well known throughout this Republic, but must also have been known to Commander KNORR. At 7½ o'clock in the morning of the 16th, the *Maparari*, while cruising near the entrance to Laguayra, sighted a steamer carrying the French colors. She instantly fired a gun for the steamer to lay to. Instead of obeying the order the steamer continued on and succeeded in getting into the port of Laguayra. She afterward proved to be one of the French mail line of steamers. Very soon after, the *Maparari* discovered a steamer coming out of Laguayra having a flag of truce at her foretop. This proved to be the North German gun-boat *Meteor*. The *Maparari* moved forward to meet her, and when within hailing distance a boat was lowered from the *Meteor* and an officer from her came on board the *Maparari*, bearing a note couched in the following terms:

ON BOARD THE METEOR, July 16, 1870.

To the Commander of the Maparari:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received positive orders from the Diplomatic Corps of Caracas to protect the vessels of all nations in their entrance to or sailing from this port, with the exception of such vessels as sail under the Venezuelan flag, and to repel by force any attempt made to prevent vessels plying between ports of this Republic entering or leaving this port. In making this communication, I beg to request you will transmit the same to the commanders of vessels sailing under your flag. Begging you to favor me with a report of whatever resolution you may come to, I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

E. KNORR, Commander.

On reading this extraordinary note of the commander of the *Meteor*, the officer in command of the *Maparari* naturally thought there were some neutral rights which should be respected by other nations, and he consequently declined committing himself to a written reply until he had communicated with his superior officer, and contented himself with sending to Commander KNORR a verbal answer, which, however, the German officer declined to accept. Returning to the *Meteor*, the officer reported the result of the interview, and was, in consequence, immediately dispatched with the following note:

ON BOARD HIS PRUSSIAN MAJESTY'S STEAMER METEOR, July 16, 1870.

To the Commander of the Maparari:

SIR: As you have given notice of your resolution not to take into consideration the action of the Diplomatic Corps, made known to you in my note of today, I hereby declare your vessel attached, and demand that you lower your flag within five minutes from receipt hereof. Otherwise, I shall take your vessel by force.

E. KNORR, Commander.

In reply to this, the commander of the *Maparari* said that he would immediately report to his chief the action of the commander of the North German steamer, but he positively refused to lower his flag, saying "that the *Maparari* should be sunk with all on board before such a dastardly act should be committed." This answer was conveyed to the *Meteor*, which immediately steamed within gunshot of the *Maparari*, and hauling down the white flag, made preparations to attack her. The commander of the *Maparari* then sent a boat with an officer to the *Meteor*, demanding an explanation of such unheard of course of procedure on the part of a neutral vessel. The answer of Commander KNORR was peremptory, that the *Maparari* should leave those waters immediately, and that any vessel found blockading that port would be sunk by him. He stated further that the interests of the foreigners at Laguayra was suffering severely from the existing disturbances, and his orders from the Diplomatic Corps were positive to break up any attempted blockade. With this intelligence the *Maparari* immediately left to report to Gen. HERNANDEZ, who at once dispatched his Secretary, Dr. RAMON MONTILLA FROANES, Col. PEDRO ESPINAL and C. HAMMILLE, a German, to Laguayra, with instructions to protest against such action on the part of the Diplomatic Corps, and to represent to the commander of the *Meteor* that such acts as he contemplated were contrary to the spirit and text of the neutrality laws of nations, which he was bound to respect. He submitted that belligerants had a right to blockade any part of a country in which war was being carried on, and that no neutral Power ought to interfere other than to protect the just rights of their own subjects, as positively defined by the established laws governing all nations. Further, if the commander of the *Meteor* persisted in the course he had indicated, he, Gen. HERNANDEZ, should feel it incumbent on him to confiscate all the property of the Germans within his jurisdiction to indemnify his Government for the consequence of the action of the commander of the *Meteor* in opposing a party whose sole intention was the breaking up of a rebellion headed by the worst men in Venezuela, the final triumph of which could not but lead to the total ruin of that fine but unfortunate Republic.

Stock-Jobbing by Telegraph—The Reported Illness of Commodore Vanderbilt a Canard.

The announcement which was made in the morning papers yesterday that Commodore VANDERBILT had been seized with an apoplectic fit at Saratoga and was in imminent danger, created considerable excitement on the "street" until it was positively contradicted, and had the effect of reducing the price of stocks controlled by the Commodore from 2½ to 3½ per cent. The stocks immediately rallied when it was ascertained that there was no foundation for the rumor, so that the effect of the false news was of brief duration. The statement was pronounced a stock-jobbing canard. Those concerned in it must have made considerable money while the excitement lasted, for the stocks of roads in which Mr. VANDERBILT is interested were very lively for a little while. The Commodore came down from Saratoga yesterday afternoon.

The following telegram nails the falsehood and gives hope that the author of it will be discovered:

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Last night a fraudulent telegram was delivered at the Western Union Office in this city, addressed to the Associated Press, stating that Commodore VANDERBILT had been stricken with apoplexy at Saratoga, and was lying at the point of death. The dispatch purported to have been sent by W. E. KISSELLBURGH, city editor of the Troy *Times*. Mr. KISSELLBURGH did not send the telegram and knows nothing whatever of its origin. The proprietors of the Troy *Times* will endeavor to learn who perpetrated the forgery.

W. E. KISSELLBURGH, Troy *Times*.

German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City held their regular monthly meeting at the Steuben House, last evening, Mr. S. KAUFMANN, the President, in the chair, and Mr. G. BEYERLE Secretary. Mr. J. SCHOENHOFF, from the Correspondence Committee, made a report about a platform on the leading political topics of the day, to be submitted to the coming Republican State Convention as the sentiment of the German Republicans of this City. The platform was discussed at length, but only two planks—one approving the present Administration, and especially its financial measures, and the other favoring funding the national debt—were adopted. It was resolved to refer the platform back to the Correspondence Committee, increased by three members, and to have it discussed by the Executive Committee before it is reported again to the Central Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Conflagration in Brooklyn, E. D.—Estimated Loss $60,000.

At 6½ P. M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the engine-room of Mr. GEORGE HORNER'S saw-mill and turning-shop, on First-street, foot of North First-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The firemen were quickly at work, but before being extinguished the fire destroyed half a block of work-shops and factories. The loss is estimated at about $60,000, but will probably be greater. The known losses are as follows: H. W. EATON, pattern-maker, loss $5,000; insured for $2,500 in city companies. MR. McNAB, on the buildings, lost $7,000; insured for $2,000. GEORGE H. HOSMER, loss $5,000; insured for $1,500 in the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. Mr. W. BEESON, bung and plug factory, Nos. 235 and 237 First-street; loss $15,000; insured for $2,000. W. W. PECON, coffin factory, No. 17 Water-street; loss $12,000; not insured. The other losses will aggregate $15,000 to $20,000.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC FESTIVAL.

Grand Entertainment at Jones' Wood for the Benefit of Wounded Soldiers and the Widows and Orphans of the Slain—Speeches, Theatrical Performances, Music, Dancing and Fireworks.

The great German patriotic festival, which has been in preparation for some days past, in aid of the wounded soldiers and of the widows and orphans of the dead, fallen in fighting the battles for the unity of the fatherland, took place, yesterday afternoon and evening, in Jones' Wood. There appears to have been a difference of opinion among the German residents of this City as to the propriety of holding a festival of this character at this time, many of the more earnest and sober-minded Germans preferring that the contributions for the benefit of their suffering countrymen should be made directly through the organized channels, and without the feasting and drinking accompaniments incident to a public entertainment of this kind. Owing to this fact, and the rather lukewarm support which the proposed festival received from leading representative Germans of the City, the attendance was not as large as the projectors of the entertainment anticipated, or as it would otherwise have been. A large number of tickets are said to have been sold, however, that were not represented in person on the ground, so that the festival may have been a pecuniary success, notwithstanding the slim attendance. The Committee of Arrangements who had the affair in charge, of which Gen. HEINTZELMANN was President, certainly did their part toward making the entertainment both successful and brilliant. The preparations for the fête were on an extensive scale, and the details were carried out in a manner creditable to the Committee. The decorations of the grounds were appropriate and in good taste. The column in the centre of the Park was surmounted with the flags of the North German and the United German States and encircled with wreaths of oaken leaves, while around its base were inscribed the names of the recent battle-fields made glorious by German valor—"Saarbrücken," "Weissenbourg," "Strasbourg," "Metz," "Marsal," "Worth," "Froschweiler" and "Bitche." Belvidere Hall, the scene of the greater part of the entertainment, was very elaborately decorated for the occasion. Crimson drapery, with gold trimmings, hung in festoons around the entire hall, while the German flags—the black, white and red, and the black, red and gold—were suspended from all the columns, alternating with the American Stars and Stripes. Over the musicians' stand, at the south end of the hall, stood collossal figures of the German and American Goddess of Liberty, while on the opposite end of the hall was a large painting of the German Goddess with drawn sword. The speakers' platform, which also served as the musicians' stand, was surrounded by a broad drapery of blue velvet trimmed with silver fringe, and the entire decorations were rich and tasteful, and in the evening, when the hall was lighted up, presented a most brilliant appearance.

The visitors, who were mainly the middle class of Germans, with their wives and families, began to assemble on the grounds about 2 P. M., and from that time until the opening of the exercises, about 4½ P. M., occupied their time in strolling about the grounds, imbibing their favorite beverage, listening to the excellent music of Eben's Band, and discussing the thrilling war news from fatherland. All of them, women men and alike, appeared to be animated with the same patriotic zeal for the unity of their native land, and expressed a firm confidence in the final success of the German arms, and, as the result thereof, the ultimate union of all German-speaking peoples.

The following was the programme of the festival: Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who was received with cheers, called the assemblage to order at the hour stated above, and in a brief speech said that it was a duty of charity that both the German wounded soldiers and the bereaved families of German soldiers during the present European war be aided and supported. Mr. S. HERZBERG then delivered the oration. He spoke about the fomer political dismemberment of Germany as the cause of her political weakness. That the state of affairs had been changed within a short space of time. The German had been despised in foreign lands before because his native country had not protected him as long as he had been its citizen. This had been changed by the erection of the North German Union, and henceforth after the war, in consequence of the German Union accomplished by it, a German would be quite as much respected abroad as the citizens of other powerful civilized nations. Now it was time for the Germans not to make any distinctions among themselves any more as to whether they had been born in Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria or Prussia. This Republic, the greatest and most powerful ever in existence, and England herself, also derived their origin from the Germanic race. It was therefore quite natural that all true Americans and all true sons of Great Britain should rejoice that the country they liked merely to call "fatherland," because it had been the country also of their ancestors, was throwing off her former political dismemberment and weakness, and was rising to become a power of first rank. Despotism and Cæsarism were not possible in a united Germany, but Germany united would of necessity become also a free country. A German Union meant self-government of the German people. The American, English, and German peoples were constituting the Germanic world, and representing rational liberty. The Germanic nations had to fulfill the mission, to remove brutal force, from being the highest umpire in the affairs of mankind. Cheers were called for by the speaker, at the close of his address, and loudly given by the audience, for America, the old German fatherland, BISMARCK, the German commanders and warriors. After the band had played several pieces, and among them the German national tunes, "What is the German's Fatherland?" "The Guard on the Rhine," and a jubilee overture by C. M. VON WEBER, a poem was recited by Miss WILHELMINE RHODE, an actress of the German Stadt Theatre of this City. The poem, in glowing colors, painted a picture of united Germany, after she shall have come out victorious from the present war. After night had set in fire-works were displayed, and under the oak trees in the Park, SCHILLER'S drama of "Wallenstein's Camp" was performed by the actors of the German Stadt Theatre. That play represents camp-life in the German thirty year's war, by a singular coincidence which was concluded 222 years ago, yesterday, (1,648), by the so-called Westphalian treaty of peace. The festival was concluded with dancing at the Belvidere. The following were the members of the Executive Committee: Messrs., S. Nuburger, Chairman; Emil Von Trentini, Secretary; C. Edelheim, S. Herzberg, Adolphus Caimann, M. R. Leverson, J. M. Weith, J. Heimerdinger, J. Lilienthal, floor managers.

"DIVORCE WITHOUT PUBLICITY."

Two More Cases in the Courts—Justice for Injured Wives.

CHARLES STOKES, Jr., a physician of this City, was married in the Spring of 1868 to ANN JANE, the daughter of a wealthy farmer living in the vicinity. In a few months he tired of her, having been captivated by the attractions of another woman. He went to one of the offices where "shyster" divorces are "procured without publicity." An action was commenced in September, 1868, and on Nov. 21 a divorce was obtained. The wife knew nothing of it until she heard that her husband was living with the other woman, to whom he had been clandestinely married immediately after the divorce was granted. There had been no service upon her, and upon looking at the judgment-roll no such person as the one swearing to have served it could be found. The testimony as to the acts of adultery claimed was most meagre and indefinite, and the places of their alleged commission did not exist. The person purporting to have been improperly intimate with Mrs. STOKES could not be found, or any one bearing his name. The witness to the adultery was an ex-convict named WILLIAM GARDNER, alias James Purson. Upon the facts being brought before him, Judge BARNARD, in December last, promptly set aside the decree as fraudulent and void, and allowed the wife to interpose an answer denying the allegations against her, and charging adultery on the part of the husband. The referee reported in favor of the wife, and Judge BARNARD, yesterday, granted her a divorce, thus leaving the second wife in an unfortunate predicament. Her friends threaten summary vengeance upon her deceiver.

Judge BARNARD also rendered a decision, yesterday, in the somewhat similar case of MARY E. MCGOWAN *vs.* JOHN MCGOWAN. MARY had procured a divorce from her husband by the same "patent" process as in the other case, and the Court set aside the decree, with costs.

Special Meeting of the Newark City Council.

A special meeting of the Newark City Council was called last night for the purpose of ratifying the recent changes made in the Fire Department, but as the changes were of a partisan character a Democratic majority was necessary in the Board, and in the absence from the city of Aldermen SCHICKHAUSE and LITTELL the ratification did not take place.

A resolution that a committee be appointed to revise the city charter was presented and put upon its first reading.

A resolution asking that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee from the Morris Canal Company for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of so much of the canal as lies within the city limits, was passed, and the Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. PHELPS, BAKER and MALONE.

The further business of the Board was of a routine nature.

DENVILLE CAMP-MEETING.

Memorial Service of Hon. George T. Cobb—Addresses by Bishop Janes and Others.

The third day of the Denville Camp-meeting opened with renewed and increasing interest. Rev. J. N. FITZGERALD, of Paterson, preached in the morning, S. M. HILLIARD, of Bloomfield, in the afternoon, and in the evening Rev. B. KELLY, of Belvidere. A deep religious interest prevailed. On Thursday evening the people began to come in, in anticipation of the memorial service of yesterday, and more people were upon the ground than could be comfortably accommodated in the tents. Yesterday morning the cars brought throngs of strangers to the camp until the grounds were almost filled. The preliminary meetings were of unusual interest. At 10 o'clock Rev. Dr. PORTER, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Conference, preached, and after the preaching two or three short addresses or exhortations were delivered by ministers present, and a large prayer-meeting was held in front of the stand. During the morning a number of distinguished Methodist ministers and laymen—arrived upon the ground, among the number Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. FOSTER, of New-York, and Rev. A. ATWOOD, of Philadelphia. After the morning service the preachers' stand was tastefully draped with mourning, almost hiding the preachers with its heavy folds. At 7½ o'clock the services in memory of Hon. GEORGE T. COBB took place. Mr. COBB had long been a resident of Morristown, and was highly respected and loved by the people of the surrounding country, and unusual interest and feeling was manifested. He had been a noble worker in the cause of Methodism, helping the Church not only with his money, but doing his work with head and heart. The first speaker was Bishop JANES. He spoke of Mr. COBB's noble work. He said that he had not only given largely of his means to the Church, for to him Morristown is indebted for her handsomest church, perhaps the finest in the State, but he had always found sufficient leisure from the demands of an immense business to give his labor to the interests of the Church. His life, from the beginning, had been one of religion, and as his prosperity increased his religion had become none the less real or earnest, but only better able to advance the interests of Christianity. Unlike many others, his gifts and his work had been one of life; he had not left his work to be done by his heirs, but he himself had guided and directed it, and it had only been for good. In this his life had been an example for all Christian men.

Bishop JANES was followed by Rev. A. ATWOOD, one of the oldest men in the Methodist Church, in some appropriate remarks. Dr. CRANE presided, and had charge of the meetings during the day. In the evening an excellent sermon was delivered by Prof. H. A. BUTTZ, of Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Preparations for the Encampment—Scenes Last Night at the Armory.

Today the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will leave its armory, in Twenty-sixth-street, en route for Long Branch, where it will remain for a ten days' encampment. The prospects of the excursion and encampment are so far very flattering, for there will be fully 500 muskets in line, making the aggregate strength of the battalion, with the band, drum corps, and officers, fully 600. Every man will be thoroughly equipped in heavy marching order and full uniform, and the appearance of the command as it proceeds down-town will, no doubt, be a gratifying one, as the Board of Officers have worked assiduously to that end.

The regiment will assemble at 8 o'clock, and take up the line of march for Murray-street at 9½ o'clock, in order to take the steamer *Plymouth Rock* at 11 o'clock, for Sandy Hook, and the advent of the regiment will, no doubt, attract considerable attention from the citizens.

The scenes at the armory last night were quite interesting, for the busy note of preparation was everywhere noticeable. Men were engaged in packing knapsacks, rolling blankets, arranging uniforms, drawing equipments, and getting ready generally. It was easy to see that the boys meant business, and had fully coincided with Col. FISK's views relative to the encampment. The Colonel made a brief speech on Thursday evening, when the command was inspected, and he then informed the members that the encampment was not intended to be a soree, but that all the details and rules of camp life would be strictly carried out. If any of the men supposed they were going merely for fun and pleasure, they were very much mistaken, and those holding such ideas had better not go at all. The encampment was intended for the improvement of the regiment, and strict discipline would be maintained. Under these auspices the encampment of the Ninth cannot fail to be a success.

Chess—Consultation Game.

The game recorded below was contested recently at the Brooklyn Chess Club, between Mr. J. A. DE CON, consulting with another strong player, and Mr. BRENZINGER and ally also consulting.

KING'S BISHOP OPENING IRREGULAR.

DE CON AND ALLY. White.	BRENZINGER AND ALLY. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. B to Q B 4.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. P to K B 4.	Kt to K B 3.
4. P to Q B 3.	B to Q B 4.
5. Kt to K B 3.	Kt takes K P.
6. P to Q 4.	P takes Q P.
7. P to Q Kt 4.	Kt takes Kt P. (a)
8. P takes Kt.	B takes P, ch.
9. K to B. (b)	P to Q B 4.
10. Kt to K 3.	Castles.
11. Kt to Q 3. (c)	P to Q 4.
12. Kt takes B.	P takes B.
13. Q to K B 3.	P to K B 4. (d)
14. K Kt to Q B 2.	B to Q 2.
15. Q Kt to Q 2.	B to Q B 3.
16. Kt takes Kt.	P takes Kt. (e)
17. Q to K Kt 4.	P to K 6.
18. Q to K 6, ch.	K to R.
19. Q takes B P.	Q to R 5.
20. P to Kt 3.	R takes P, ch.
21. K to K.	Q to R 6.
22. P takes R.	B takes K.
23. Q takes B P.	B to B 6.
24. Kt takes K P.	Q takes R P.
25. Q to Q B 2.	Q to Kt 8, ch.
26. Kt to B.	R to K, ch.
27. B to K 3.	R takes B, ch.
28. K to Q 2.	Q to B 2, ch., and wins.

(a) Black could well afford to sacrifice the knight in exchange for four pawns and a fine position.

(b) They should have interposed bishop.

(c) Intending to break up Black's pawns.

(d) Their best move.

(e) These pawns are now irresistible.

Continued Hot Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Waters Spa, No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	73	4 P. M.	86
8 A. M.	74½	6 P. M.	81
10 A. M.	84	8 P. M.	77
Noon	90	10 P. M.	76
2 P. M.	92	12 P. M.	76

LOUISE MAIX, of No. 85 Eldridge-street, was prostrated in John-street, yesterday, by the heat, and taken to the Park Hospital.

JOHN DONLEY was prostrated by the heat, while at work in One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, and was taken to his home in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

Serious Fire in Eighth-Avenue.

Last evening a fire occurred in the smoke-house in the rear of the packing-house of ALFRED S. SPAULDING, No. 256 West Twenty-ninth-street, doing a damage of $5,000 to stock and $3,000 to building. The stock was insured in the Home, $11,000; Standard, $5,000; Firemen's, $3,000; Humboldt, $2,000; Manhattan, $3,000; Continental, $6,000; Importers' and Traders', $3,000; and Citizens', $3,000. The buildings are insured for $26,000 in various companies. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The Crops—A Cheering Account from New-England.

The Springfield *Republican* of the 17th inst. says: "Refreshing showers have visited nearly all parts of New-England and the Middle States within the last week, and though the fall of rain has been much less than was needed, it has brightened up vegetation wonderfully, and correspondingly encouraged the hearts of farmers, who hope for more rain, now that the spell is broken. The relief comes too late to save the tobacco, corn and potatoes, in many places in New England, but if we can have wet enough to start a good 'fall feed' for stock, the farmers will be able to get along comfortably. Altogether we have no scruples in affirming that the agricultural products of the country, taken as a whole, will equal the yield of any preceding year. The flattering indications of the early Spring will not be fulfilled in all respects. Dry weather, floods, insects and blights have prevailed in different localities, and must always be expected to prevail in a country so extensive as ours. The hay and grain crops have proved, and the potato crop will prove, lighter in many sections than was expected. But taking the country through, the year has been one of average success for the farmers, and the yield of the fruits of the earth is such as to grandly fulfill the promise that 'while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest shall not cease.' It is a noticeable fact, that in many places whence issued doleful accounts, before the wheat and other small grains were harvested, of damage by drouth, short straw, small heads of grain, &c., it has now been acknowledged that the yield was excellent. This is always the case in a dry year. The growth of straw is less than in a wet season, but the berry of the grain grows much larger and plumper, and the product of threshed grain often exceeds anticipations."

The Fire-Damp Explosion at Scranton, Penn.—Eight Men Seriously Injured.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 18th inst. gives the following additional particulars of the fire-damp explosion in the shaft of the Roaring Brook Coal Company, at Dunmore: The only men in the shaft at the time were ten rockmen, who were engaged in the middle vein, blowing down roof. It appears that the men had heretofore used a safety lamp, and continued to take this precaution against accident for a long time, but, never finding any damp, finally abandoned it. On Tuesday evening, when the men left their work, there was no appearance of damp, and they consequently went to work, yesterday morning, with confidence; but when the foreman of the gang went to show the men their work for the day, the damp caught fire from his lamp, and eight of the ten were more or less severely injured. The following are the names of the men: JOSEPH GREGGS, very badly, and will possibly not survive; CHRISTOPHER VICKERS, severely, but not fatally; F. HOGGINS, JAMES HOWELL, WILLIAM BROMLEY, THOMAS MASTERS, JOHN ROBBINS, and ISAAC KILLOWAY, not dangerously. The blame for this accident probably falls upon the man who abandoned the use of the safety lamp, and we should think that the numerous accidents occurring continually would awaken the miners to a sense of the risk to which they are continually exposing themselves by entering the mines without safety lamps. The two men who escaped uninjured owe their preservation to their presence of mind by throwing themselves instantly upon the ground when they discovered the danger.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred, last evening, on the top floor of the match-factory of No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, by which a damage of $180 was caused. Another fire occurred, at a later hour, in the wagon manufactory, No. 1,021 Third-avenue, but the damage in this case was very trivial.

The Twenty-second Precinct reported, last evening, that MARY CROUNSE had been struck on the head with a hatchet, in the hands of a German named CARSON, receiving a severe scalp wound, but omits to state the locality or cause of the crime, or residence of the parties.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park today, the 20th inst., commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Yesterday evening MICHAEL KENNEY drove the pole of his truck through the window of a Third-avenue car, in the Bowery, near Great Jones-street, but, fortunately, injured none of the passengers. He was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of reckless driving.

BROOKLYN.

There have been 2,486 new houses built in the city during the past year, the actual value of which is $12,000,000, and the assessment on which is $5,592,200.

The members of the Bar talk about procuring a marble bust of the late G. T. JINKS, at a cost of $1,500, to be placed in the Law Library.

An order was issued, yesterday, by Judge PRATT, permitting the trustees of the Greenpoint M. E. Church to mortgage their real estate to the Manhattan Savings Bank for $16,000.

The census returns of the United States Marshal show that New-Utrecht has now 539 dwellings, 624 families and 3,298 inhabitants.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night an accident, that may possibly prove fatal, occurred at No. 97 Gold-street. At that point there are two large tenement-houses, connected by bridges or platforms from each story. At the time named Mrs. MARY HUZZEY and Mrs. BRIDGET MCNEILY, residents on the premises, were standing on the second-story bridge, when suddenly it gave way, precipitating them to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, injuring them severely about the head and spine. The husband of Mrs. MCNEELY, hearing the crash thus occasioned, rushed out to see what was wrong, but not observing that the bridge was gone, he also fell to the ground and sustained injuries of an internal character, which the attending physician fears will prove fatal.

The lathers held a meeting, last evening, in Emmet Hall, and resolved to strike next Monday for $4 per day; they are now getting $3.

The house of Mr. C. E. LEWIS, No. 8 Remsen-street, was entered by burglars last night, and rummaged from top to bottom. The family is in the country.

Yesterday morning, ROBERT HUSTED, of No. 33 State-street, was knocked down and trampled on by a cow, which he was driving on Classon-avenue. His collar-bone was broken.

The health of the city is reported, by Dr. COCHRAN, to be unusually good. There is, he says, almost an utter absence of intestinal diseases. The death rate, however, has been largely increased by nervous and mental complaints.

Plymouth Church, the Church of the Pilgrims, and the place of worship presided over by Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, are being thoroughly overhauled and put in order for the Winter campaign.

BARNEY WILLIAMS, the actor, owner of a fine residence at New-Utrecht, predicts bloodshed if the New-York authorities do not stop dumping their offal into the Bay. The beach in front of his house is at present embellished by the carcases of two hogs and a horse.

LONG-ISLAND.

During the past week, whenever the boats of the East River Ferry Company (Hunter's Point and James' Slip) have approached the New-York shore, between Fourth-street and Twentieth-street, small boys and young men have amused themselves by throwing stones at the ferry-boats. Many of the stones are of a size large enough to do great damage should any person be hit by them. During certain stages of the tide the route taken by the boats is necessarily near the shore; but of late, for fear of these stone-showers, which do great damage to the boat as well as endanger the passengers, the boats have been compelled to take the centre of the river, and stem the great force of the tide. Superintendent SPEAR has notified the Police authorities, but it seems to made no difference. On Tuesday, a stone, weighing as much as two pounds, came crashing through a window, not two inches from the head of a lady.

Justice KELLUM, of Hempstead, sentenced JOHN MULGANNAN, a few days since, to the County Jail, and also to pay a fine of $10. MULGANNAN has repeatedly, in a most shocking and cruel manner, beat and ill-used his wife, and on the night in question, after another brutal experiment on the poor woman, and while she was in a bruised and bleeding condition, at the hour of midnight, with only partial covering on her person, he turned her out of doors.

The peach crop on Long Island is reported to be very large, and the fruit in fine condition.

Since opposition has been made to the filling in of sunken lots with the street refuse in New-York, the New-York street contractors have been hurrying the vile stuff over to Long Island City. The matter was brought to the notice of the Newtown Health Board some weeks since, and at that time the contractor promised to use a disinfectant. A large quantity of carbolic acid was procured and sprinkled over the refuse, and for a time it evidently stayed decomposition of the animal matter which is found mixed in with the refuse, but as the space filled in enlarges and the number of scows from New-York increases, the man who sprinkles the dump loses control, and yesterday the smell was strong as ever. Nothing short of a street-sprinkler, with an unlimited supply of carbolic acid, would now stop the stench which is arising from the place. The passengers on the railroad lines terminating at Hunter's Point perceive the smell fully two miles east of Long Island City. The residents of Hunter's Point and Dutch Kills were compelled to close their doors and windows all day yesterday, and then the terrible pestilential odor would still creep into the cracks and crevices of the houses. It was tasted in the food and drink, and felt in one's clothes. Now that the new city Health Board is fully organized it is asked, why this matter is not taken in hand and disposed of? Are the Board interested in the contract of filling the flats?

NEW-JERSEY.

ELLEN L. SCHROEBER, as principal, and HERMAN DEMMERS, as accomplice, were yesterday arrested in Jersey City, and held for examination, charged by MARK DRUSEN with having robbed his money drawer at his store, No. 20 Newark-avenue, of $43. The girl is twenty-two years of age, and her accomplice nineteen.

Another sewer accident, by which two men were buried alive, occurred late on Thursday on the Newark Plank Road. The embankment caved and buried ALEXANDER FOX and JOHN LANCE, two laborers employed by JACOB VAN RIPER, the contractor. They were rescued in a very damaged condition, but both alive.

The Mayor of Jersey City has approved the recent resolutions of the Board of Aldermen to change the deposit of the city money from the Second to the First National Bank of Jersey City. The city will receive four per cent. interest upon its deposits over $25,000, in place of no interest as heretofore.

The Trenton Common Council on Thursday night elected all the city officers. There has been a political lock ever since last Spring, and no business has been transacted, there being ten Democratic and ten Republican members. The following are the names and politics of the officers elected: City Marshal, Jos. J. Hawk, Dem.; Overseer of the Poor, Jno. R. Anderson, Rep.; Street Commissioner, C. Cadwallader, Rep.; City Solicitor, Wm. H. Borton, Rep.; City Surveyor, Robert J. Sloan, Rep; City Physicians, Dr. Wm. Elmer, Rep., and Dr. McCaffry, Dem., and one Republican and one Democratic policeman from each ward. The election was brought about by a Democratic Councilman named MOORE voting with the Republicans.

Messrs. EDWARDS and BRETT, a Committee appointed by the citizens of the Ninth Ward, in Newark, yesterday called on Justice ROSE, and asked him to take their complaints against sundry liquor-dealers in that ward. He refused to do it, on the ground that there had been no official notification that the ordinance would be enforced. Much feeling is manifested in the matter, and it is intimated that the Justices are by law compelled to take cognizance of such complaints.

The Germans of Paterson propose to hold a grand concert in a few days, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the sufferers by the war in Europe. So far the committee have collected but about $200.

The Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, a charitable institution, has chosen Dr. M. H. C. VAIL as President. The rooms will be opened next Monday, at No. 728 Broad-street.

"E" Squad of the Newark Police beat "B" Squad Thursday in a game of base-ball, 29 to 25. The game was very creditably played, and was witnessed by quite a crowd of spectators.

Alderman CAIN, of Newark, the gentleman who was elected by the Democrats to his office, then voted regularly for six months with the Republicans, and has since gone back to his first love, is "wanted" by the Police for committing an assault on one JOHN BALL, a fireman.

Mr. THOMAS KENNY, a cigar and tobacco dealer in Newark, and a man of excellent standing in the community, has issued some paper checks, or advertisements of his business, patterned so closely after the Government fractional currency that several have been passed for money. Mr. KENNY probably intended no such result.

Mr. WALLACE BROWN, of Orange, died at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, Thursday night, from an accident he received the night before. He took the train for Newark, and while on the way was taken with vomiting, and while on the platform of the car and leaning over, his head struck the beams of the canal bridge, causing the injuries which led to his death.

The colored voters of the Thirteenth Ward in Newark held a meeting Thursday night and avowed their determination to stand by the party which had lifted them from their former obscurity to the dignity of voters. There are said to be 160 colored voters in that ward alone. Enough to turn the scale in a municipal election.

A son of Mr. METZ, who keeps a bakery on Warren-street, Newark, was, yesterday, driving the wagon for his father, as is his custom, and when going down New-street, he accidently dropped the reins, and as he attempted to jump from the wagon to recover them, fell under the wheels. The neighbors seeing he did not rise, went to his assistance, and found that the wheels had passed over his legs and his breast, probably fatally injuring him. He was taken to his home.

JAMES MCDONALD, who lost a leg by being run over by the New-Jersey Railroad train in Newark, Thursday, died the same day at St. Michael's Hospital, where he had been taken for treatment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and higher and closed easier. Stocks opened steady and closed easier. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	....	91⅝
Consols for account	91¾	....	91⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88½	....	88⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87¾	....	87⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86¾	....	86⅝
U. S. 10-40s	83	....	82½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	110	110½	110½
Erie Railway shares	18	17¾	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23	....	23

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Bourse closed firm, yesterday; Rentes, 64f. 15c.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Rentes are quoted at 63f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 92⅝@92¾ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—WHALE-OIL dull at £36 10s.@£37 ₱ ton. Calcutta LINSEED heavy at 63s.@63s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL firmer. TURPENTINE easier at 28s. 9d.@29s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—COTTON—The market opened and closed firm. The following are the quotations and sales:

	12. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Upland	8¾d.	8¾d.@9d.
Middling Orleans	9d.	9d. @9⅛d.

	Bales.
Total sales of the day	12,000
Total sales for export and speculation	3,000
Total sales of the week	71,000
Total sales for export and speculation	19,000

The stock on hand is 529,000 bales, of which 246,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 22,000 bales; American 4,000 bales. The stock afloat is 463,000 bales, of which 34,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS firmer; Flour, 25s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. The receipts of Wheat, for the past three days, have been 10,000 quarters, of which 7,500 were American. Oats, 3s. 5d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork quiet. Beef quiet. PRODUCE—Linseed-oil, £31 10s.@£31 15s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-cakes easier at £10 15s.@£11 ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Aug. 19.—COTTON firm; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 97f. ₱ cwt.; afloat nominal.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—EXCHANGE—On London, 19¾@20 ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 7¼ ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, short sight, in currency, 6 ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 8¼ ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, in gold, 9¼ ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; sales at 83c., cash; $1 02¼ bid, seller September; at 2 P. M., market unsettled and unchanged. CORN dull and lower at 72c.; at 2 P. M., market dull at 71¼c., seller August. OATS quiet and lower at 37¼c. RYE quiet and lower at 72c. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 05 for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at 92c. PROVISIONS easier and more active; $27 50@$28 25 for Winter and Summer packed Mess Pork; 15c.@15¼c. for Lard. Live HOGS active; sales at $8@$9 75 for Common to Choice. Beef CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs. FREIGHTS less active and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. Sales 800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 27; sales car-lots Red Winter Indiana, $1 35. CORN dull; sales car-lots at 87c. OATS held at 53c.@54c. for Illinois. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 10 for Bolted; $2 for Unbolted. MILLFEED unchanged. SHORTS, $21@$22. SHIP-STUFFS, $25@$26. MIDDLINGS, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c., Corn, 7c., Oats, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—5,900 bushels Barley, 906,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—31,000 bushels Wheat, 1,338,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—WHEAT quiet, with moderate milling inquiry. RYE dull and held above buyers views. CORN entirely neglected. OATS dull and drooping; sales, 1,500 bushels old Western at 56c. The general features of the Cattle market show no change from those a week ago; supply of Cattle, 775 head, larger and average quality, no better; good butchering beeves commanded from ¼c.@½c. advance over last week's prices. The highest prices paid were 9c. for 16 head choice young Illinois steers, averaging 1,300 lbs.; the range was from 5¼c.@8½c. Receipts Milch Cows moderate; good Cows find ready sale; good to fancy. $85@$100; common to fair, $40@$60. There is no change in the market for Sheep and Lambs; Lambs being of better quality rule ¼c.@½c. higher; Sheep, 4½c.@6c.; Lambs, 6½c.@8¾c. The only sale of Hogs was 131 head Michigan, at 9¼c., averaging 195 lbs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet, stock scarce, prices unchanged. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 30@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 75; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT quiet; Mixed and Amber, $1 50@$1 60; Good to Prime Red, $1 30@$1 45; Inferior to Fair, $1 10@$1 25; White, $1 40@$1 70; Western Red, $1 40@$1 45. CORN—White, $1@$1 10; White Western, 95c.@$1 02; Mixed Western, 90c.@95c.; Yellow dull and neglected. OATS, 45c.@47c. RYE, 80c.@85c. Mess PORK dull at $30 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 25c. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY firm at 97c.@98c.; sales State yesterday at the outside figure.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP and rope firm and unchanged. BAGGING easier at 27½c.@30c. FLOUR more doing; prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, $1; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 17@$1 18; No. 1 do., $1 23@$1 25. CORN dull; Mixed, 67c.@68c.; Yellow, 70c.; White, 74c.@77c. OATS dull at 40c.@42c. RYE dull at 67c.@70c. HIGHWINES, 95c.; PORK lower at $29@29 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD nominal. CATTLE, good to prime, $5@$6; Choice nominal at $6 50@$7 50. LIVE HOGS active and scarce; sales at $8 75@$9 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—BAGGING active; sales at 29½c.@30c. COTTON dull at 18c. FLOUR firmer; extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT heavy; sales at $1 20@$1 30. CORN heavy at $1. RYE heavy; sales at 85c. OATS heavy at 47c. PROVISIONS heavy. LARD, 17c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 25c. WHISKY active; Raw, 93c.@94c. TOBACCO—Sales 129 hhds. at $3 10@$4 50 for Scraps; $5@$5 50 for frosted Trash; $5 75@$6 50 for common to good Lugs; $5 75@$22 50 for low Leaf to common bright Wrappers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 19½c.; do. Orleans, 20c. CLOVER-SEED, $7 50@$9. TIMOTHY, $4 50@$5. FLOUR greatly depressed and market favors buyers; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $5 27¼@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT very quiet; Old Pennsylvania Red, $1 42@$1 45; New Western, $1 40@$1 45. RYE, 95c.@$1. CORN dull; Yellow, $1@$1 03; Mixed, 90c.@95c. OATS dull; New, 50c.@52c.; Old, 58c.@60c. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.@16c.; Refined, 24c. WHISKY quiet; Western, 98c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull at $1 18@$1 22; demand light. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 40c.@48c.; Old, 50c.@56c. RYE firm at 78c.@82c. BARLEY advancing; supply light; sales of Fall at $1 10@$1 25. COTTON firm and higher; Middling, 18¾c. TOBACCO firm and higher; sales, 49 hhds. at $7@$25; receipts light. WHISKY dull and unsettled; no buyers; quoted at 91c. Mess PORK dull; small sales at $28 50. Bulk MEATS neglected, 12c.@21c. asked. BACON in moderate demand; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. LARD in moderate demand at 15¼c. for kettle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The CATTLE market closed firm, today, at the advance quoted yesterday, although the trade was not so large. The receipts for the week were 432 cars, and the shipments 303. The SHEEP market closed strong at the decline quoted yesterday for Canada stock; Western dull and slow of sale, several lots, in consequence, going through in first hands. The entire receipts for the week were 12,435 head, and the shipments 61 cars. HOGS dull at the prices heretofore quoted. Receipts in full for the week, 7,438 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls; Wheat, 178,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 10,700 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 62,000; Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Amber Toledo at $1 31, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. CORN dull; sales car-lots at 54c. for No. 2 Western. OATS in good demand; sales 30,000 bushels New Western at 44c., and 10,000 bushels Old Western at 46c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 62½; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN—Mixed, 90c.; White, 92c.@95c. OATS—St. Louis, 52c.@53c. BRAN, 90c.@95c. HAY, $25 50. PORK, $31 25. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. HAMS, 25c.@26c. LARD—Tierce-packers, 17¼c.; Refined, 17¾c.; Keg, 18¾c. WHISKY, 92½c.@$1 08. COFFEE—Prime, 17c.@17¼c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 129@131; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 116¼.

TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 23. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and lower; No. 1, 43c.; No. 2, 41c. FREIGHTS dull and nominal; 4c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels, Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—FLOUR and BARLEY nominal. WHEAT quiet at $1 08 for No. 1; $1 for No. 2. OATS unchanged. CORN quiet at 66c. for Rejected. RYE steady at 74c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet at 19¼c.; receipts, 62 bales; exports, 75 bales; sales, week, 674 bales; exports, 1,169 bales; stock, 4,277 bales. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. CORN, 87c.@95c. OATS, 50c. PORK, $32. LARD unchanged. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 435 bales; exports, to the Continent, 231 bales; coastwise, 1,624 bales; sales of the week, 500 bales; stock on hand, 1,151 bales Uplands; 289 bales Sea Island.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 904 bales; coastwise, 262 bales; total, 1,166 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,530 bales; coastwise, 2,623 bales; sales of the week, 3,200 bales; stock, 33,267 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Demand fair; prices firm; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 825 bales; net receipts, 221 bales; coastwise, 192 bales; total, 413 bales: exports to Great Britain, 1,082 bales; stock, 33,267 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 50; No. 1, $1 39; Regular, $1 24; Amber, $1 28@$1 30. OATS firm at 42c. CORN—Choice, 90c. BARLEY—No. 1, $1 90@$2 ₱ cental.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 233 bales; coastwise, 790 bales; total, 1,023 bales; sales of the week, 490 bales; stock, 1,093 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 255 bales; exports, coastwise, 183 bales; sales of the week, 100 bales; stock, 525 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON.—Net receipts of the week, 365 bales; coastwise, 2,592 bales; total, 9,572 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19.—Net receipts of the week, 66 bales; exports coastwise, 344 bales; sales of the week, 100 bales; stock on hand, 5,504 bales; good ordinary, 15c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,183 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,534 bales; sales of the week, 790 bales; stock, 1,716 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 199 bales; net receipts, 150 bales; exports, coastwise, 410 bales; stock, 9,341 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—WHEAT heavy; no sales. CORN firmer; sales, No. 1 at 84c. OATS steady at 44c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $3 85; Refined, $20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—Spirits TURPENTINE ¼c. lower; sales at 35½c. Strained RESIN firmer at $1 45. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 353 bales; exports, coastwise, 756 bales; sales of the week 450 bales; stock on hand, 934 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 390 bales; net receipts, 253 bales; stock, 1,716 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c. asked; sales, 91 bales; net receipts, 48 bales; exports coastwise, 489 bales; stock, 1,440 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—COTTON—demand good; prices have advanced; Middling, 19¼c.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20c.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
Positive evidence.
Every fact and every circumstance connected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, during the last nine years, goes to prove that had Mr. Nathan's house been thus protected his life would have been saved.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	67
Halifax	S.	Clear	70
Portland	N. E.	Clear	70
New-York	S. W.	Clear	84
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	76
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	80
Washington	S. W.	Clear	76
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear	78
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	80
Charleston	S.	Clear	86
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	83
Augusta	W.	Clear	84
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	85
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	72
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	74
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	82
Mobile	N.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	80
Key West	Calm	Clear	86

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Aug. 20	New-York	Havre

FOR CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Arizona	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
City of Merida	Aug. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 11:20 A. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.......5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.......5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.......7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.......5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.......4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.......5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.......6 P. M.
South, Through.......7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.......7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—C. C. Langdon, wife and infant; Mrs. A. P. Johnson, H. McBurney, Dr. W. B. Dickerson, Julian Myers, W. S. Dodge, W. A. Hudson, F. Glasser, F. L. Lappam, J. Stores, M. F. Stoddard, H. Schlang, J. Davis, J. Griffith, W. R. Thomas, H. S. Worden, W. Hudson, K. Ruttner, Miss E. Carver, Mrs. Reachman, Mrs. Fernandez, Miss Fernandez, Miss Creighton, Mrs. Wm. Unches, and 17 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:15 | Sun sets....6:51 | Moon rises..12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:00 | Gov. Island.2:49 | Hell Gate....4:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Rapidan, Whitehurst, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Young America, Cumming, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Galathea, (Norw.,) Vogt, Dantzic, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amy Kos, (Norw.,) Johnson, Dantzic, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Olaf, Olsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sandy Hook, Waller, Marseilles, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brigs Annie R. Storer, Barnes, Lisbon, S. C. Loud & Co.; Rabel Amelita, (N. G.,) Albers, Richmond, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bogota, Roberts, Elizabethport, F. C. Schmidt; Leona, (Br.,) Puigley, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; La Madre, (Ital.,) Esposito, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Karff, Para, Valentin, Estrella & Co.; Scott, Cow Bay, C. B., James F. Whitney & Co.; Charles & Maria, (Br.,) Phillips, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Benson, Norfolk, Va., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; J. S. Merrill, Weeks, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; Clara Montgomery, Borden, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Paragon, Wahat, Ocracoke and Hartford, N. C., Dabney, Harman & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 72 hs., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethy, Glace Bay 10 ds., with 283 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had W. and S. W. winds and foggy weather all the passage.

Brig Matilda, Dix, Newburg, for Boston.

Brig Jane H. Crowley, Crowley, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, Rondout, for New London.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Howes, Rondout, for Baker's Folly.

Schr. S. Washburn, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. St. Mary, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John B. Spofford, Squirs, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Hopper, Elizabethport, for Medford.

Schr. Sarah Laverné, Averhill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Lindsley, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Ponder, Jr., Brown, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Elouise, Garrick, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Elizabethport, for New Bedford.

Schr. Seneca, Dotridge, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Clair, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Harbinger, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. Fish, Williams, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Sarah Moore, Herrick, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, New-Haven.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.

SAILED—Steam-ship Rapidan, for Galveston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. ship Sea-Gull, from Africa; brigs J. Leighton, from Newburg, Wm. H. Parks, from Elizabethport; steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore, Saxon, from Philadelphia; brigs Margaret Ridley, from Guantanamo, Milwaukee, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. schr. Nellie Bowers, from Matanzas; sld. schr. A. E. Glover, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamer Cleopatra, from New-York; schr. Shiloh, from Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Arr. Glendower, from Newcastle, N. S.

Sld. ship Osulo, for Liverpool.

Also sld. from Phœnix Island, July 30, ship Sarah Snow, with 800 tons guano. Ship Gov. Morton, at same place, was loaded and waiting turn tide.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Philadelphia; cld. steamer Washington, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Sunshine, which arrived 18th from Newcastle, England, reports has not had 24 hours fair wind the entire passage; was 4 ds. in making 10 miles 4th inst., lat. 42 40, lon. 61 30, spoke schr. A. N. Clark, of Beverly, with 450 quintal fish.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning, at 9 o'clock.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 19.—The steam-ship European, of the Allan Line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, was signaled off this port today.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING BUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the centre of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York*. The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population o over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN
SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,
NO. 27 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.